

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

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No. 43

Drug Price Comparisons

Cod Liver Oil Jumps

Bromides Are Higher

Embargo on Many Drugs

Condemn Fake "Patents"

Favor Price Maintenance

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

AMMONIUM BROMIDE
ANTIPYRINE
BROMINE
CAFFEINE
CANTHARIDES, CHINESE
MESSINA OILS
BERGAMOT
LEMON
SWEET ORANGE
MYRBANE OIL

OXALIC ACID
POTASSIUM, BROMIDE
PERMANGANATE
SAPFRON FLOWERS
SALICYLIC ACID
SODIUM
BROMIDE
NITRITE
SALICYLATE
TOLUOL

DECLINED

ANISE SEED, SPANISH
BAY OIL
BELLADONNA LEAVES
BIRCH, SWEET, OIL
GOLDEN SEAL ROOT POWDERED
JUNIPER BERRIES
MENTHOL
SAVIN OIL
SILVER NITRATE
SLOE BERRIES

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915

AN EVENTFUL YEAR

Almost a year has passed since the monarchs of Europe cried: "Havoc! and let slip the dogs of war."

That it has been an eventful year in the history of the world we all know. How eventful remains for the historians of future generations to say. They, in the light of cold philosophical reasoning, will be better able to weigh the events of the last twelve months than those of us who have truly endeavored to remain neutral, are able to do today.

What we suspect is that new and important political alignments, among the peoples of Europe, will take place in consequence of the bitter struggle now going forward.

We already know that the commercial relations between the nations have been so disturbed and altered by the upheaval, that when the war is over the business of this troubled little world of ours will be transacted along lines differing from what has been the custom heretofore.

Remarkable changes have taken place not only in the commercial relations between the United States and other countries, but in conditions under which domestic business is transacted.

In nearly every line of activity new problems have had to be solved and perplexing situations surmounted. A striking example is furnished by the unusual state of affairs which has prevailed in the drug trade.

Here we find a market suddenly cut off from its more important sources of supplies, advancing in a spectacular manner, and the trade in consequence forced to do business in smaller quantity units on a greatly increased cost basis.

Moreover, speculation, always the concomitant of a situation in which quick and extraordinary profits

are promised, has come between the legitimate demand and the attenuated supplies in a way to be highly disconcerting, albeit exceedingly profitable to those who have engaged therein.

THE LATE ALBERT PLAUT

Ever active in the various ramifications of pharmacy during a lifetime, which, as lifetimes go, had just passed middle age, the late Albert Plaut, whose death was recorded in these columns last week, will be missed by the many interests with which he was identified. Of him it can be said that from his entrance into business to the close of his life he stood for progress. Success in the commercial world had been gained by him, but in attaining it, he did not neglect his other duties. He was conspicuous in whatever he attempted to do, as the record of his varied activities well shows. Associations, conferences, clubs, whether pharmaceutical, industrial, commercial, social or charitable—found in him a champion of progress and gladly welcomed him to their innermost circles.

To him the practice of pharmacy was the means to an end, and at death he did not forsake it. His endowment fund to the Princeton Chemists' Club, the establishment of a scholarship in the New York College of Pharmacy, in addition to a direct bequest to that institution, and his remembrance of his associates in his pharmaceutical activities in his will, constitute evidence, if any be needed, that he thought a great deal of pharmacy and possessed a gifted insight into the future needs of pharmacists and chemists. If his bequests to teaching institutions mean anything, they must mean that he believed a greater degree of success was to be obtained and gained by working along higher educational lines, coupled with research work. In this particular he was in perfect agreement with all students of economics that if any industry is to make greater progress it must be dominated by intelligent, systematic and scientific effort.

EARLY CLOSING LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

In habeas corpus proceedings the Supreme Court of Utah recently held that the Wolstenholme 6 o'clock closing law on the statute books of the State was unconstitutional. In the argument against the law it was contended that the enactment of the statute did not come within the police powers of the State, that the law was unfair and discriminatory, and that the title of the act did not cover the subject matter. It was claimed that the act was class legislation, in that it did not apply uniformly to the lines of business affected. As an example, the law exempted drug stores, but these stores, it was asserted, have almost ceased to be drug stores and have, to a large degree, been transformed into department stores. It was also contended that though cigar stores were required to close under the law as construed by the State officials, drug stores could sell cigars at any hour of the day or night.

Comparative Prices for Drugs and Chemicals

Many Important Changes in Quotations for Leading Articles Have Taken Place Since the Outbreak of the War.

A comparison of the prices of about 200 selected drugs, chemicals, etc., on July 1, 1914, before the opening of the war, with the prices of these same articles on July 1, 1915, is given below. Some of the articles were selected because they have shown startling price-fluctuations; others have been chosen because they are important staples of the pharmacist's business, and it is important that he should know what has or has not happened to them. Prices follow:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

	July 1 1914	1915
Acetanilid	21½	.65
Acetphenetidin .....	.80	4.75
Agar Agar .....	.37	.35
Alcohol, 188 proof	2.50	2.54
Bromine .....	.49	1.00
Camphor, monobromated	1.00	1.95
Cantharides, Russian Powdered	2.25	6.00
Chloral Hydrate .....	.31	.90
Chloroform .....	.19	.30
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	5.75	6.45
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	.19	.30
Coumarin	3.10	6.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	23¾	.32
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste .....	.14	.35
Jewelers', large .....	.70	.70
French	12½	.18½
Formaldehyde, 40 p. c. ....	.08½	.09
Glycerin, container added	100 lbs. 19¾	.22
Guarana	1.90	1.10
Menthol	2.95	2.70
Mercury, flasks	each 35.00	90.00
Bisulphate .....	.42	1.13
Blue Mass .....	.40	.69
Blue Ointment, 33½ p. c. ....	.35	.77
Calomel .....	.60	1.35
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. ....	.51	1.27
White Precipitate .....	.75	1.58
Morphine, bulk	4.70	5.00
Naphthalene, balls .....	.02¾	.15
Opium, cases	6.85	7.25
Potassium, Bromide .....	.39	1.10
Cyanide Mixture .....	.17	.30
Hyposulphite .....	.57	.92
Iodide, bulk	2.95	3.15
Permanganate .....	.08¾	.70
Quinine, 100 oz. tins .....	.26	.30
Resorcin .....	.80	3.00
Rochelle Salt .....	.17½	.25
Saccharin	1.15	4.00
Salol, bulk .....	.55	2.00
Santonin, cryst., bulk	28.45	60.00
Seidlitz Mixture .....	.14	.20
Sodium Benzoate, granulated	23¾	2.50
Bromide .....	.45	1.00
Tartar Emetic, in casks .....	.22½	.50
Thymol	2.20	9.00
Vanillin .....	.33	.40
ACIDS—		
Benzoic, from gum .....	.11¼	Nom'l
Synthetic .....	.25	2.75
Carbolic, cryst., U. S. P. ....	.07½	1.35
Citric .....	.53	.75
Oxalic, German, casks .....	.07¼	.24
Picric, kegs .....	.50	1.75
Pyrogallie	1.20	1.35

Salicylic	lb. 25	2.00
Tartaric, cryst	lb. 30¾	.43
ESSENTIAL OILS		
Almond, bitter	lb. 3.50	5.50
Bergamot	lb. 5.10	3.25
Citronella, Ceylon	lb. .47	.45
Cloves, cans	lb. 1.00	1.12½
Copaiba	lb. 1.00	.80
Fennel, sweet	lb. 1.90	3.00
Geranium, Turkish	lb. 3.50	3.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. .75	1.15
Twice rect.	lb. .85	1.50
Lemon	lb. 2.10	1.10
Lemongrass	lb. 1.05	.82
Mustard, natural	lb. 3.50	5.00
Artificial	lb. 1.25	3.75
Orange, bitter	lb. 2.20	2.00
Peppermint, tins	lb. 4.00	1.60
Pine Needles	lb. .36	.90
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 4.85	5.75
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.30	1.30
CRUDE DRUGS—		
BALSAMS		
Peru	lb. 1.50	3.50
Tolu	lb. .50	.40
BARKS		
Cascara Sagrada	lb. .07¾	.08
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .20	.22
Lemon Peel	lb. .06¼	.05
Orange Peel, sweet, Malaga, ribbons.	lb. .08	.05
Trieste	lb. .06	.10
BEANS		
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb. 3.50	2.25
Mexican, whole	lb. 4.00	3.00
BERRIES		
Cubeb, ordinary	lb. .38	.42½
FLOWERS		
Arnica	lb. .12	.23
Calendula	lb. .40	.40
Chamomile, German	lb. Nom'l	Nom'l
Hungarian	lb. .20	.60
Roman	lb. .14	.35
Saffron, American	lb. .50	.70
Valencia	lb. 11.50	11.75
LEAVES AND HERBS		
Belladonna	lb. .50	.85
Buchu, short	lb. 1.45	1.15
Long	lb. 1.30	1.17
Henbane, German	lb. .15	.25
Russian	lb. .07	.18
Marjoram, German	lb. .18	.30
Sage, stemless	lb. .04	.30
Savory	lb. .03¾	.07½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .35	.45
Thyme	lb. .04¾	.07
ROOTS		
Angelica, German	lb. .18	.20
Belladonna	lb. .10	.90
Calamus, bleached	lb. .23	.45
Dandelion, German	lb. .11	.22
Gentian	lb. .06¼	.08
Golden Seal	lb. 4.90	4.50
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb. 1.42½	2.75
Rio	lb. 2.00	Nom'l
Licorice, in bales	lb. .04½	.07
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb. .19	.16
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb. .45	.40
Mexican	lb. .35	.12
Valerian, Belgian	lb. .09	.13
English	lb. .25	.70
German	lb. .15	.25
SEEDS		
Anise, Levant	lb. .12	.11
Star	lb. .20	.20
Canary, Sicily	lb. .05¾	Nom'l
Smyrna	lb. .06½	.06½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb. 1.30	1.00
Fennel, German, large	lb. .10	.35
Mustard, Sicily, brown	lb. .05¾	.07½

(Continued on page 16)

Cod Liver Oil Supply Cornered by Germany

Close of the Norway Fishing Season Finds Dealers in That Country With Only Limited Stocks on Hand and Domestic Supply is Meager.

With the season for cod fishing in Norway at an end the prospective scarcity of codliver oil the coming winter is causing the drug trade to do some lively figuring. It appears from final estimates that the shortage in the production this year is about 3,600 barrels. The catch for the season is placed at 66,800,000 fish compared with 81,500,000 last year and the production of oil at 45,620 barrels compared with 49,285 barrels in 1914. The constant danger of encountering floating mines caused the Norway fishermen to curtail their operations somewhat this season. They had also had to contend with more than their usual share of bad weather.

Under normal conditions a shortage of 3,000 or 4,000 barrels would not cause much comment but in the present situation every barrel counts for the reason that Germany not only bought up all of the stock of codliver oil in Norway carried over from last year but has secured the lion's share of the production for this season.

Brokers in New York who keep in close touch with the market estimate that the Norway dealers have less than 20,000 barrels of codliver oil which have not been contracted for by the Germans. Ordinary seasonal requirements might be figured in the neighborhood of 15,000 barrels each for Great Britain and Germany, 12,000 barrels for the United States, 6,000 barrels each for Holland, France and Italy, and 12,000 or 14,000 barrels for all other countries. It will be seen, therefore, that the 20,000 barrels, which Germany for the moment seems to have overlooked, will have to be divided up into much smaller units than usual if other countries are to have even a small portion of their usual allotment.

Domestic Stocks Are Meager

Supplies in this country are smaller than they have been at this season for many years past. In fact they are barely sufficient to provide for the "off-season" demand and the problem of securing enough oil for their fall and winter trade has become a matter of real concern for some of the large jobbing houses. Whereas stocks in this market about this time of the year would probably amount to several thousand barrels, it would not be possible, so some of the shrewdest brokers in the street declare, to uncover a thousand barrels today.

The manager for one large house said: "We haven't, I am sorry to say, a barrel of codliver oil in the cellar at the present time where ordinarily we would have probably 400 or 500 barrels. Usually we place our orders with agents in Norway early in the year, generally in February when the fishing season opens. Deliveries on these orders are made along in May and June but we haven't got any so far this year and I for one don't know just what we are going to do about it."

High Price Restrains American Buyers

One broker explaining why stocks here are so small said that the larger buyers have held off thinking that possibly the war might stop on a moment's notice and that if it did the price of codliver oil would tumble from its high perch even as did Humpty Dumpty. This thought, however, seems to have been fathered by a wish which is not to be immediately gratified, and indications are that the coming winter will find the trade in a scramble to pick up supplies wherever they can be obtained.

At the present time those who are supposed to have any stock on hand are very secretive as to the amount and they are peddling the oil out a barrel or two at a time instead of selling it in ten and twenty barrel lots. The price here jumped to \$60 a barrel on Tuesday. It is quoted higher than that abroad.

The scarcity of Norway oil is stimulating a more active demand for the Newfoundland product, but while the latter ranks almost as high as the former as a medicinal oil, the facilities for its production, it is said, are not at this time adequate to make up the deficiency in the Norwegian supply. Newfoundland brands usually sell about ten per cent less than the Norwegian.

Quinine Makers Seek To Curb Speculation

Requirements of the Domestic Trade, They Say, Can Be Amply Provided for if Stocks Now on Hand Are Protected.

The leading American manufacturers of quinine are exerting their influence to prevent speculation in that febrifuge in this country. The domestic market they say is now in a healthy condition and they want it to continue so. A policy of marking prices up so as to keep them in line with the advance in foreign markets has been adopted with a view to eliminating, as far as possible, any incentive to speculative buying for export. At the same time orders are closely scrutinized and those specifying amounts in excess of what are presumed to be a buyer's bona fide requirements are rejected.

"In this way," explained the representative of a large chemical manufacturing concern, "we are able to protect ourselves while taking care of the legitimate needs of our regular customers."

If supplies can be kept out of the hands of exporters and speculators, it is said there is little danger of a serious shortage of quinine in this country, as the output of American makers is equal to the requirements of the domestic trade. The latter say that the trouble heretofore has been that this country has been made the "dumping ground" for European manufacturers and the market has been unduly depressed, with altogether too much "cut throat" competition in evidence. Now that shipments from Germany have been cut off and England is finding a use for all the quinine being made in that country, the situation on this side has become one in which the law of supply and demand, it is declared, will operate to keep the market on a legitimate and profitable basis. Stocks of foreign-made salts have been greatly reduced in the last few weeks and supplies in second hands are no longer large enough to permit of speculation on an extensive scale.

Speculation Active in Time Past

Time was when speculation in quinine was about as active as that in sugar, coffee and other staple products. In those days the drug it is said was used much more extensively than it is now on account of the prevalence of malaria in many parts of the country where proper systems of drainage and other sanitary precautions were lacking. Also the supply of cinchona bark, the bulk of which was then gathered from the natural growth of South American countries was subject to wider variation both in quantity and quality from year to year. The latter has now been brought under a state of high cultivation in Java and in certain places in India with the result that the evils and perplexities that attended the South American trade have been abolished, and a steady, and practically unlimited supply of bark, of the finest quality, has become available. The effort of the Java growers to control the price of their product has resulted in some curtailment of offerings this season but domestic manufacturers of quinine say they have little difficulty in providing themselves with an ample supply of raw material.

IMPORTATIONS OF POTASH SALTS

According to recent government figures there were 258 tons of potash salts for fertilizing purposes, valued at \$13,688 imported to the United States during the month of May. Of all other potash salts imported, there were 977,750 pounds valued at \$39,054 during May. For the five months ending May, 1915, the total value of potash salts for all purposes imported to the United States amounted to \$3,639,704.

Dyes, hair oils, pomades and cheap perfumery are in great demand in the market of Nigeria, according to reports from the United States Consul in that country.

The Kaihsien district in the province of Szechwan, China, is said to be one of the best opium producing countries in the world. The plant thrives on a hilly, sandstone country. It is said that almost twice as much opium can be grown on elevations like the Kaihsien highlands, than can be grown in the plains. Cheap labor, which is essential to the growing of opium, is easily obtainable there.

London Market for Codliver Oil Excited

Activity in Chemicals at Generally Higher Prices is Reported Abroad, But Business in Drugs is Only Fair.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

LONDON, July 6.—Business in drugs is fair, but chemicals are active. The codliver oil market is excited, and as high as 370s per barrel is asked. As a result of the convention formed, it is predicted that by December the price will go to 400s.

Spirit has advanced 7d, with the prices for ethyl-methyl and chloroform stronger in sympathy therewith. Citric acid is stronger at 3s 5½d, tartaric acid remaining at 2s 2d. Quinine is firm at 1s 4¼d per ounce.

Quicksilver is held at 17£ 5s per flask. Caustic potash fetches 160s per cwt. Potassium permanganate is 275s per cwt., and acetylsalicylic acid 35s per pound.

Cream tartar is higher at 19s 6d per cwt., and menthol easier at 9s 8d per pound. Saffron is offered at 45s. Supplies of tragacanth have been augmented by the arrival of 2,000 packages, quotations on the fine being sustained, with inferior grades easier.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

Since we last reported the raising of the Russian import duties on goods from enemy countries to 100%, more elaborate regulations have been issued with a view to preventing the importations by way of neutral markets. In some cases the fullest data are demanded, not only the country of origin but actual dates of importation here and particulars of transshipment have to be declared. This, in the quite ordinary course of purchasing in the open market and public auction is proving a stumbling block to Russian trade and the higher consular fees now charged equally on each and every small consignment by post, often falling upon the home manufacturer to pay, has in a large number of cases led to orders being declined.

British exporters are informed by their Muscovite customers that their Government being short of hospital remedies have recently, much to their chagrin, stepped in and commandeered, on arrival, the greater part of their importations from abroad. The Russian authorities being of course through their consuls' certified invoices precisely informed as to first cost, Russian druggists complain that the prices fixed by the Government are unsatisfactory as they allow for only a narrow margin of profit without regard to the goods having been bought and paid for months previously, when values were on a much lower level, and in many cases impossible of duplication to-day owing to the non-existence of supplies.

Latest advices from Russia indicate that all exports going West via Sweden have just been stopped by the Swedish government, but we have so far failed to obtain confirmation of this. On our side, however, several consignments of declared Russian product from Gothenburg have been held for further proofs of origin.

Touching transactions in dispute owing to the war and now of daily occurrence, several cases of a grave nature clearly indicating direct trading with the enemy have this week occupied the attention of our law and criminal courts—one case in par-

ticular resulting in a sentence on two of the partners of a prominent Glasgow firm of a heavy fine and six months' imprisonment. Another trial related to the seizure by our admiralty of two consignments of different prize steamers consisting of 50 cases of Turkey opium which were imported from Smyrna ostensibly by a London firm of drug brokers but held to be for account of an Armenian employee of the Russian Consulate of that port. The act of seizure was upheld. A sidelight we have been able to obtain from one of the parties interested disclosed the fact that part of the opium in question was sold to and already paid for by a German morphia manufacturer previous to the war—and will probably remain impounded until peace is declared.

The fortifications of the Dardanelles reinstated during recent years are evidently proving less amenable to attack than at first anticipated by the allies, but it may be safely inferred from the recent speech of Mr. Churchill on the eve of his departure from the Admiralty, and he was doubtless well informed, that the ultimate success of the attacking forces will now not be long delayed. So many trade and economic questions are involved in this important issue that business circles will eagerly scan all news emanating from this quarter during the next few weeks. As already early reported to you the British makers of morphia and its derivatives have been practically independent of Asia Minor for their supplies of raw material, owing to the very fair quantity of Persian opium received since the beginning of the war, but this grade alone has not sufficed to meet their requirements and is rapidly approaching exhaustion.

London Markets

LONDON, JUNE 22—As is usual at this time of the year the market for crude drugs is quiet and there are few changes of importance to mention. On the other hand the chemical section both for heavy and fine products continues active and the upward price movement is sustained owing to the inability of manufacturers to keep pace with the increased demand and growing scarcity of many articles hitherto imported regularly but now obtainable in only limited quantities.

The Italian embargo on quicksilver and the renewed demand from your side have made an inroad on spot stocks and the price has suddenly advanced to 16£. It may be recalled that shortly after the Franco-German war a similar shortage occurred when the record price of 27£ 5s was reached.

Cream of tartar and citric and tartaric acids are in greater demand and as the season for consumption advances there is every probability of higher prices.

The extended use of glycerin of dynamite quality by the Government is making itself felt both with regard to crude and chemically pure, which latter is in great request. Under all the circumstances it would not be surprising to see a further advance upon the already high price now charged by the Convention of £100 in large drums. The chief changes of the week are as follows:

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID is selling at 30s per lb.

BICHROMATES have been advanced by the principal makers as follows: Potassium by ½d per lb to 7½d; ammonium, 7s to 79 per cwt., 3¼d; sodium anhydrous, 1d up to 4½d; 67 to 68 per cwt., 4d; and sodium chromate, 59 to 60 per cwt., 3¼d.

BROMIDES—The suspension of shipments from your side has caused second hand holdings to disappear and those having contracts with British makers being unable to obtain supplies are compelled to refuse orders at advancing prices. The last quotations at which business was done were: Potassium, 6s per lb.; ammonium, 5s 9d per lb.; sodium, 5s 9d per lb.

CITRIC ACID—2s 9d per lb. less 5%.

TARTARIC ACID—2s 1d per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—220s per cwt.

PHENACETIN—17s 6d per lb.

HEXAMINE—5s 6d to 6s per lb.

RESORCIN—15s per lb.

CHLORALHYDRATE—6s 6d per lb. in bond.

ERGOT OF RYE—A Russian report is current that supplies of this in transit have been held up by the Swedish Government and the market is firmer in consequence at 2s 8d per lb.

GLYCERIN—Chemically pure (sp. gr. 1.260) in tins and cases 104s per cwt.; 10 cwt. drums (extra) 100s per cwt.

COPPER SULPHATE—Somewhat firmer at 27£ per ton.

PARALDEHYDE—Is scarce at 10s per lb.

THEOBROMINE—Is in short supply; 37s per lb being asked.

New York Markets

Bromide Preparations Advance—Messina Essences Higher—Codliver Oil Market Faces Serious Shortage and Prices Are Up

Bromide preparations have advanced sharply this week owing to a dearth of offerings. Manufacturers being unable to obtain bromine in sufficient quantities have fallen far behind in their deliveries and the domestic buyers as well as exporters are finding it difficult to supply their wants. The demand for bromide of potassium is especially active, and the only offerings consist of small quantities in second hands. The manufacturers have marked the price of this description up to \$1.25 in lots of 100 pounds and sodium and strontium bromides are each quoted at the same figure. For ammonium bromide \$1.40 is asked.

There is no regular market for bromine. The domestic supply is practically all contracted for and stocks in second hands are about exhausted. As high as \$2 a pound has been paid for lots located within the past few days.

Other chemical products continue generally firm but without much change from previous quotations. The export demand continues active, but domestic trade is picking its way with caution.

Higher prices have been asked for Messina essences in sympathy with an advance in quotations named in the primary Italian markets and dealers in codliver oil have marked the price of that product up to correspond with the advanced figures being asked by the Norwegian holders. Changes in the market for crude drugs have not been of special importance but an easier feeling is apparent in this quarter owing to a seasonable slackening of the demand.

Codliver Oil a Feature

The market for codliver oil is attracting a good deal of attention. Norwegian dealers have advanced their price to \$50 a barrel, f. o. b. Norway, and according to cable advices there is no pressure to sell at that figure. The London market is excited owing to small supplies in sight and the trade here is taking a more serious view of the situation. The final estimate on the Norwegian fish catch and the production of oil this season will be found elsewhere in this issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

The scarcity of Norwegian oil has stimulated the demand for Newfoundland brands and at least 350 barrels of the latter have been received in the last few days.

Dealers are asking a minimum of \$50 a barrel for their Newfoundland and \$60 a barrel for Norwegian.

Opium Continues Dull

While the higher quotations recently named for opium continue in effect, reports that the Turkish government has imposed an embargo on shipments are not generally credited and the market is slow.

Buying for export only partially compensates for the falling off in domestic trade as the result of the restricted sale of all narcotics.

Morphine—No change in prices is noted. The demand is largely for export, domestic consumption being reduced to a minimum.

Codeine—The demand for this derivative is quite as restricted as that for morphine. Manufacturers are supplying all the offerings wanted at former quotations.

Quinine—Demand is active with American manufacturers holding their prices firm on the basis of 30c for sulphate in bulk. Additional comment on the market will be found in another column.

Antipyrine—For the small offerings now available holders are quoting an inside price of \$10 and it would probably be possible to effect sales at a higher figure if the quantity offered were large enough to be considered worth while.

Benzol—Supplies on the open market continue limited despite the increase in domestic production. The water white grades are in active demand at 90c to \$1 a gallon.

Caffeine—Stocks have dwindled to small proportions and holders are now asking as high as \$6 for the alkaloid description in bulk.

Cantharides—Offerings of Russian flies from the recent arrivals from Archangel have been made at \$5.50@\$6.00.

Chinese flies are in small supply and quoted up to \$1.35, while for the powdered kind holders are asking as high as \$1.60.

Epsom Salt—Domestic manufacturers who are now supplying practically all of the home demand and at the same time filling a good many export orders, are asking still higher prices, \$4 for 100 pounds now being about the minimum.

Glycerin—Crude grades are firm owing to the falling off in importations and the chemically pure kind is quoted as steady prices, though there has been some accumulation of stocks in second hands. The latter ranges at 22@23c in drums and 23@23½c in cans.

Menthol—Offerings are quite liberal and the demand is not at all brisk. Holders have been inclined to grant concessions in order to stimulate sales and prices are quoted 10c down at \$2.60@\$2.70.

Mercurials—A good demand exists for both hard and soft preparations at the advanced prices which went into effect a week ago.

Naphthalene—Demand has fallen off somewhat but the supply is limited and it is difficult to pick up either the flakes or balls for less than 15c.

Nitrate of Silver—Prices have been shaded another ¼c owing to the lower cost of silver. The quotation on lots ranging from 500 to 1,000 ounces is 31c and for quantities less than 100 ounces 33c is asked.

Potassium Permanganate—This salt shows an advance of 5c on recent transactions, the range being 75@80c. The small stocks now available are being peddled out very sparingly.

Phenolphthalein—Stocks are small and firmly held on a range of \$4@\$4.25. Buyers are eagerly taking all that is offered.

Sodium Salts—The demand continues active and in nearly all cases supplies are falling short of the immediate trade requirements. The inquiry for salicylate has been especially active and holders have raised their price fully 25 cents, \$3 now being about the minimum. Offerings of benzoate continue very light and the range is \$2.50 to \$3. For this nitrite description prices have been raised to 18 to 20 cents for the granular and 23 to 24 cents for the U. S. P. variety.

Thymol—Despite the recent heavy arrivals of ajowan seed from Bombay the domestic manufacturers have not as yet been able to augment their output of thymol to an extent where they feel justified in selling at lower prices. The inside quotation is about \$9, and sales have been made as high as \$9.50 while it is quite possible that even a higher figure would be paid for desirable quantities.

Toluol—For the small quantities that are available in the open market the price has been advanced to \$4 for both chemically pure and commercial grades. Although the domestic production is increasing steadily, practically the entire output has been contracted for by foreign countries and this leaves domestic buyers in a position where they have to engage in a lively competition to secure supplies.

Carbolic Acid—Leading chemical manufacturers have tried in vain to get the British Government to consent to the release of shipments large enough to enable them to care for needs of the pharmaceutical trade. With the exception of the small quantities being peddled out by one or two concerns to their regular customers the market is bare of offerings and the price is nominally about \$1.50 for the U. S. P. grade, though buyers would not hesitate to pay more than that for any sizable quantity which might chance to be offered.

Salicylic Acid—Higher prices are quoted for this phenol derivative, the supply being reduced almost to the point of exhaustion. The nominal range is \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Messina Oils—Leading brands of bergamot have been marked up to \$3.50, while holders are asking \$1.15 to \$1.25 for lemon and \$2 to \$2.25 for sweet orange. Dealers here have been influenced by the advance in prices in the Sicilian markets though it is generally suspected that the markets abroad are being manipulated, as they are on nearly every possible occasion. The domestic demand for these oils is good but the majority of dealers have laid in ample supplies to carry them through the season and for the moment have no reason to get excited over the curtailment of shipments from Italian ports.

(Continued on page 8)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	.65	—	.70
Acetone	lb.	.30	—	.33
Acetphenetidin	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Agar Agar	lb.	.35	—	.60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.54	—	2.56
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	2.56	—	2.58
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.58	—	2.60
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.38	—	.39
188 proof	gal.	.39	—	.40
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.45	—	.47
97 p.c.	gal.	.50	—	.52
Purified	gal.	.80	—	.80
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.40	—	.39
Sweet	lb.	.39	—	.38
Meal	lb.	.28	—	.30
Alon	lb.	.87	—	.93
Ammonium Carb., U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Bromide	lb.	—	1.40	—
Iodide	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	—	.19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	2.60	—	2.75
Antimony, needle	lb.	.24	—	.25
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	.45	—	.55
Free sulphur	lb.	.45	—	.55
Crimson	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Citronelline	lb.	.12	—	.13
Area Nuts	lb.	.18	—	.20
Argols	lb.	.43	—	.45
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.43	—	.45
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Arsenic, red	lb.	.12	—	.12½
White	lb.	.04	—	.05
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.21	—	.23
Barium Chlorate	lb.	.16	—	.17
Nitrate	lb.	.12	—	.14
Peroxide	lb.	.22	—	.23
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	—	3.00
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.75	—	1.00
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Salicylate	lb.	2.55	—	2.60
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.80	—	2.85
Subgallate	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Subnitrate	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Bromine, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	2.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Citrated	lb.	—	4.00	—
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	—	.79
Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. blk.	lb.	.43	—	.45
Japan, refined	lb.	.43	—	.45
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	.44	—
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	.45½	—
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	.46	—
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	.46½	—
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	.43½	—
Monobromated	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Powdered	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Russian	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Powdered	lb.	10	—	10½
Cassia, Fistula	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.03½	—	.05
Heavy	lb.	.90	—	.95
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	.30	—	.40
Chloroform	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk oz.	oz.	6.45	—	6.65
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	.650	—	.670
Ones	oz.	6.70	—	6.90
Eighths	oz.	6.70	—	6.90
Phosphate	oz.	6.15	—	6.35
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.30	—	.35
Pulp	lb.	.75	—	.80
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.30	—	.32
Fingers	lb.	.34	—	.34½
Coumarin	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.32	—	.35
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.33	—	.35
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	—	1.50	—
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.35	—	.40
Jewelers', large	lb.	.70	—	.75
Small	lb.	.45	—	.50
French	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	—	.11
British Gum	lb.	nominal	—	nominal

Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	—	.10
Dragon's Blood, mass.	lb.	.25	—	.60
Reeds	lb.	.70	—	.75
Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.90	—	.95
Spanish	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Kther, U.S.P.	lb.	.15	—	.20
Washed	lb.	.18	—	.27
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	—	.28
Eucalyptol	lb.	.65	—	.70
Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Gelatin, Silver	lb.	.45	—	.50
Gold	lb.	.40	—	.43
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.36	—	2.42
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums.	lb.	.22	—	.23
and bbls. added	lb.	.23	—	.23½
C. P., in cans	lb.	.23½	—	.22
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.19	—	.19½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.17	—	.18
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	.30	—	.35
Grains of Paradise	lb.	2.50	—	2.30
Guaiaacal, liquid	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Guarana	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Haarlem Oil	gross	.18	—	.20
Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime	lb.	.18	—	.20
Pacific Coast 1914 prime	lb.	.18	—	.20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	5.50	—	13.50
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.75	—	3.80
Iodoform	lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	—	.80
Russian	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.08	—	.10
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Anhydrous	lb.	.12	—	.15
Licorice, mass	lb.	.20	—	.22
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.23	—	.25
Foreign	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Lupulin U. S. P.	lb.	.90	—	.95
Lycopodium	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Magnesium Carbonate	lb.	.45	—	.50
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	.80	—	.85
Manna, large flake	lb.	.42	—	.45
Small flake	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sorts	lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	90.00	—	100.00
Recryst.	lb.	1.13	—	1.17
Mercury, flasks	each	.69	—	.70
Bisulphate	lb.	.77	—	.78
Blue, mass	lb.	.87	—	.88
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	1.35	—	1.37
50 p.c.	lb.	1.27	—	1.27
Calomel, American	lb.	1.48	—	1.52
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.	1.58	—	1.63
Powdered	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Red Precipitate	lb.	.45	—	.50
White Precipitate	lb.	5.00	—	5.05
Metal	lb.	5.05	—	5.10
Mirbane Oil	lb.	5.25	—	5.30
Morphine, sulphate	oz.	5.30	—	5.35
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.95	—	6.30
1-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	.09	—	.10
1-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	.12	—	.18
Diacetate	oz.	8.00	—	8.50
Moss, Iceland	lb.	13.00	—	15.00
Irish	lb.	12.00	—	15.00
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	15.00	—	17.00
Tonquin	oz.	8.00	—	9.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	15	—	15
Tonquin	lb.	16.00	—	17.00
Druggists'	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Synthetic	lb.	15	—	15
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Balls	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Nus Vomica, whole	lb.	3.50	—	6.50
Powdered	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Aleppo	lb.	7.05	—	7.30
Virgin	lb.	8.25	—	8.35
Opium, cases	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Granular	lb.	.04½	—	.06
Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.	.07	—	.09
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.10	—	.11
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls lb.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Cream	lb.	.80	—	.90
Lily white	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Snow white	lb.	.35	—	.36
Phenolphthalein	lb.	.30	—	.33
Phosphorus	lb.	1.25	—	.68
Paste	lb.	.68	—	.72
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	—	.68
Bicarb	lb.	1.25	—	.68
Bromide	lb.	1.25	—	.68
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.25	—	.68

Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.30	—	.35
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	—	.94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.15	—	3.80
Permanganate	lb.	.75	—	.80
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	30½	—
50 oz. tins	oz.	—	31	—
25 oz. tins	oz.	—	32	—
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	35	—
Amsterdam	oz.	—	30	—
German	oz.	—	30	—
Java	oz.	—	30	—
Resorcin	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Saccharin	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Safrol	lb.	.31	—	.32
Salicin, bulk	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.00	—	2.75
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	60.00	—	61.00
Powdered	lb.	61.00	—	62.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Sciditz Mixture	lb.	.20	—	.21
Silver, Nitrate	lb.	.31	—	.33
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	—	.12
Green, pure	lb.	.10	—	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.10
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	—	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.51	—	3.01
Bicar, English	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.01	—	.01½
Bromide	lb.	.82	—	.84
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.50	—	3.55
Iodide	lb.	.18	—	.20
Nitrite, technical	lb.	.23	—	.24
U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	—	.09
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Salicylate	lb.	.60	—	.75
Sulphate, Glauber's salts	per 100 lbs.	.24	—	.26
Spermaceti	lb.	.45	—	.48
Spts. Ether. Nitros.	lb.	2.35	—	2.46
Starch, Corn, Pearl	100 lbs.	.05½	—	.05½
Potato	lb.	.07	—	.08
Rice	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Wheat	lb.	.25	—	.35
Storax	lb.	1.25	—	1.25
Steronum, Bromide	lb.	.18	—	.19
Nitrate	lb.	.66	—	.70
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk oz.	oz.	.60	—	.66
Sulphate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.55	—	1.00
Sulphonal	oz.	2.15	—	4.00
Sulphur, roll	100 lbs.	2.35	—	4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	2.60	—	4.00
Flowers	100 lbs.	.04	—	.06
Washed	lb.	.50	—	.54
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Thymol	lb.	.25	—	.26
Tin, crystals	lb.	.11½	—	.11½
Bichloride	lb.	.45	—	.47
Oxide	lb.	4.00	—	4.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	—	4.00	—
Commercial	gal.	—	.05½	—
Turmeric (for regular grades see Naval Stores)	lb.	.35	—	.40
Turpentine, Venice	lb.	—	.11	—
Artificial	lb.	.40	—	.43
Vanillin	oz.	.09	—	.09½
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Chloride	lb.	.26	—	.28
Oxide, white	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Sulphate	lb.	.04½	—	.04½

ACIDS

Acetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Glacial	lb.	.12	—	.14
Benzoic, from gum	oz.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Synthetic	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Boric, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Citric	lb.	.70	—	.75
Cresylic, 95/100 per cent	gal.	.74	—	.75
Gallic, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	—	.86
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.05½	—	.07½
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.08	—	.10
Oxalic, German, casks	lb.	.25	—	.26
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	.28	—	.31
Pyrogallie	lb.	1.35	—	1.55

New York Markets

(Continued from page 6)

Saffron—American is still in active demand and holders are not disposed to sell for less than 75 cents. For the small stocks of Valencia now available, the price is firm at \$12 per pound.

Belladonna Leaves—Several large lots have arrived in New York recently and while some of these consignments are being withheld from the market the increase in offerings has been large enough to unsettle holders' ideas of prices. One large importing concern insists that it has none to offer under \$1.15 to \$1.25, but in some quarters of the market the price quoted is 85 to 90 cents. Buyers, in view of the larger supplies in sight, have shown a disposition to hold off.

Senna—All grades of Tinnevely continue in good demand with offerings only moderate. Prices for these as well as the Alexandria leaves hold firm at recent quotations.

Ipecac Root—There is a fair call for the Cartagena variety around \$3, offerings being moderate. The market is still bare of offerings of the Rio variety.

Wormseed—The supply of Levant seed is so scanty that holders are now asking \$1.50 for the small quantities which they have to offer.

The Jobbing Trade

Consumption of Many Drugs Has Been Cut Down by High Prices—Transactions Smaller in Volume But Money Value is Higher.

"Don't for one moment get the idea into your head that these high prices haven't cut down the consumption of drugs, for they have, and to an extent that is really surprising." Thus spoke a leading jobber who was asked for his views on trade conditions.

"Take for instance," he continued, "an article like salicylate of soda. It formerly cost the druggist 35 or 40 cents a pound. Now he has to pay something like \$3 a pound for it. Imagine what happens when his rheumatic customer hobbles up to the counter and asks for some of it. The old man's joints may be aching pretty badly but the price the druggist is forced to ask for salicylate of soda is liable to pain him even worse. In many cases you will find that either the customer won't buy or will seek some substitute that doesn't cost so much."

Numerous other salicylate, benzoates and synthetic medicinal preparations from coal tar could be enumerated among the articles which have advanced in price to such an extent that the additional cost is felt even on the small quantities required by consumers. The trade it is said is learning to get along without a good many articles which are selling out of reach of the average buyer.

The Fourth of July holiday interruption of business accentuated the tendency to summer dullness somewhat within the past week but, subject as it is to kaleidoscopic changes, druggists are manifesting a great deal more interest in the market than they usually do at this season of the year.

Trade Comparison Hard to Draw

Jobbers find it difficult to draw comparison between the business they are doing at the present time and that done at the corresponding period in former years for the reason that trade conditions have been so greatly altered by the war. In general it appears that the amount of goods being sold is considerably less than normal, but orders are more numerous, since druggists, having reduced the size of their purchases on account of high prices, are compelled as a rule to buy more frequently, and the amount of money represented by current transactions is larger than it would be under ordinary conditions.

Numerous sundries designed to meet the wants of the vacation season continue in good demand, the amount of reordering being done, indicating that druggists who have developed the merchandising end of the business are getting their share of returning prosperity. The demand has been satisfactory for staple toilet articles as well as the seasonable novelties.

The quantity of domestic fluorspar marketed in the United States during the calendar year of 1914 was 95,116 short tons. The amount imported was 13,663 long tons

Many Drugs Are Listed In Recent Embargoes

New Decrees Issued by Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Japan Extend Prohibition of Shipments From Those Countries

Germany has added a number of new articles to the list of medicines which under Imperial decree cannot be exported from that country, while Holland has taken steps to prohibit the exportation of a large number of medicaments and the raw materials used in the preparation thereof. The new items included in the German list are: Emetine, eserine, (physostigmine), guaiacol, creosote, pilocarpine, theocine, theophylline and all salts, compounds and preparations thereof; glycerophosphates and preparations thereof; sulphonal, and methylsulphonal.

The exportation of the following articles is now prohibited from Holland: alum, borax, sodium bicarbonate, iodine, iodic acid, and other iodine compounds; camphor and camphoric acid, creosote, cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesium oxide, lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid, opium and its derivatives, such as morphine, codeine, pantopon, laudanum, etc.; salicylic acid, aspirin, novospirin, diaspirin, antifebrin, lactophenine, antipyrin, and other derivatives of salicylic acid and aniline used in medicine; mercury and mercurials, salvarsan and neosalvarsan, bromine salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid (crude and refined), castor oil and patent soporifics, such as adaline, veronal, trional, etc. Aqua regia too may not be exported. The exportation of diuretin which for a time was provisionally allowed is again prohibited. Holland also now prohibits the exportation of all melted and unmelted animal fats or mixtures of animal fats or mixtures of animal and vegetable oils and fats.

Japan Controls Exports

The Japanese Ministry of the Interior has issued an ordinance dated August 27, 1914 but amended March 10, 1915, which provides that persons desirous of exporting some medicinal articles from that country during the continuance of the war must declare the names, quantities and the destination of the goods and must obtain the sanction of the Minister of Interior. The same rule applies to re-exports of medicinal articles from bonded warehouses or temporary storage places; but this rule does not apply to articles, which at the time of deposit in bonded warehouses or temporary storage places, were certified as articles for re-export, by a written agreement or other certificate furnished to the Customs officials.

The Federal Council of Switzerland in a decree which took effect June 15 extended the list of articles not to be exported to include natural wine up to 15 degrees of alcohol and unfermented wine in casks. It made exceptions, in so far as they have not already been prohibited from export, in the case of medical and surgical instruments and apparatus, clinical thermometers, tanning materials of all kinds, raw vegetable and animal material and products of vegetable and animal origin for pharmaceutical use, raw materials for the chemical industry, coal tar anilin, oil and salt of anilin and combinations of anilin used for the manufacture of colors.

The German Governor General has issued a decree prohibiting the importation into Belgium of fatty acids and oleins of fats from fats from which the glycerin has been removed.

NEW YORK SUN HAS MOVED

The entire plant of *The New York Sun* has been moved successfully from the old red brick building at Nassau and Frankfort Streets to 150 Nassau Street, where *The Sun* was printed Monday morning for the first time. The transfer of the editorial department started on Saturday afternoon and was completed at 11 o'clock the same night, when the departure of the staff was celebrated by forty members. After ceremonies the newspaper-men formed into single column order, with hands on each other's shoulders, and started down the stairway to march to the new abode of *The Sun*.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05 1/4	— .07 1/4
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk ..	lb.	.65	— .68
Tartaric crystals	lb.	.43	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.42 1/4	— .46 1/4

ESSENTIAL OILS

Almond, bitter	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Artificial	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Sweet, true	lb.	.85	— .90
Peach kernel	lb.	.37 1/4	— .40
Amber, crude	lb.	.12 1/4	— .15
Rectified	lb.	.22 1/4	— .32
Anise	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bay	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Bergamot	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Cade	lb.	.20	— .20
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Camphor, light color, h'vy	lb.	.12	— .13
gravity	lb.	.12	— .13
Japanese, white	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Caraway	lb.	.87 1/4	— .90
Cassia, 70/80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lead free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
U. S. P.	lb.	.35	— .60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.14	— .16
Wood	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	.45	— .46
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Java	lb.	1.12 1/4	— 1.15
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.15	— 1.17 1/4
Bottles	lb.	.80	— .95
Copaiba	lb.	.50	— .50
Coriander	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Croton	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Cubeb	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Erigeron	lb.	.45	— .50
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Gingergrass	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	.55	— .60
Hemlock	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Twice rect.	lb.	.25	— .35
Wood	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lavender Flowers	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	.60	— .75
Garden	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Lemon	lb.	.82	— .88
Lemongrass	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Limes, expressed	lb.	1.60	— 1.60
Distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Linaloe	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Mace, expressed	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Distilled	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Artificial	lb.	35.00	— 40.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	45.00	— 52.00
Petal	lb.	12.00	— 18.00
Artificial	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Patchouli	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Imported	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Bottles	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pimento	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Pine Needles	oz.	8.00	— 10.50
Rose, natural	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Artificial	lb.	.65	— .75
Rosemary	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Sandalwood, East Indian.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
West Indian	lb.	.70	— .75
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.24	— .25
Artificial	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Savin	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Spearmint	lb.	.50	— .60
Spruce	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Wintergreen leaves, true.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Synthetic	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Birch, sweet	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Wormwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.25

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.32	— .33
South American	lb.	.35	— .36
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	.70	— .80
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Tolu	lb.	.40	— .45

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.24	— .26
Bayberry	lb.	.07	— .08
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.16	— .20
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.25	— .30
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .10
Cascarilla	lb.	.12	— .15
Siftings	lb.	.22	— .25
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.18	— .20
Broken	lb.	.23	— .27
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.20	— .25
Cherry	lb.	.06	— .09
Condurango	lb.	.25	— .30
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .16
Select	lb.	.20	— .22
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Orange Peel, bitter, Cura-	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
cao, 1/4s	lb.	.05 1/4	— .06
Sweet, Malaga, ribbons.	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.13	— .14
Prickly Ash,	lb.	.13	— .14
Northern	lb.	.20	— .25
Pomegranate	lb.	.15	— .20
of Fruit	lb.	.15	— .17
Quebracho	lb.	.11	— .12
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .18
Simaruba	lb.	.09	— .11
Soap, whole	lb.	.15	— .18
Cut	lb.	.11	— .12
Crushed	lb.	.12	— .15
Tonga	lb.	.33	— .36
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.	.04	— .05
of Root	lb.	.04	— .05
White Pine	lb.	.05	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.04	— .05
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Para	lb.	.75	— .85
Surinam, crystal	lb.	.85	— .95
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Cuts	lb.	2.37 1/4	— 2.50
South American	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Tahiti, white label	lb.	Nominal	—
Green label	lb.	1.30	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.45	— .50
XX	lb.	.50	— .54
Powdered	lb.	.47 1/4	— .50
Fish	lb.	.03 1/4	— .03 1/4
Juniper	lb.	.04 1/2	— .05 1/4
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .06
Prickly Ash	lb.	.13	— .14
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	— .09
Sloe	lb.	.30	— .35

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.23	— .25
Borage	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Calendula	lb.	.40	— .45
Chamomile, German	lb.	Nominal	—
Hungarian	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman	lb.	.35	— .40
Elder	lb.	.13	— .14
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	—
Closed	lb.	.36	— .50
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.40	— .60
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.18	— .19
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.20	— .28
Select	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Malva	lb.	Nominal	—
Mullein, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Saffron	lb.	.15	— .12.00
Valencia	lb.	.50	— .55
Tilla, with leaves	lb.	.50	— .55

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.07 1/4	— .10
Althea	lb.	.05	— .05 1/4
Bay, true	lb.	Nominal	—
Belladonna	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Long	lb.	1.17	— 1.20

Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Chiretta	lb.	—	— .18
Coca, Huancu	lb.	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.10	— .11
Damiana	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis	lb.	.23	— .25
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.40	— .45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05 1/4	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	.25	— .30
Russian	lb.	.18	— .20
Henna	lb.	.12 1/4	— .15
Horehound	lb.	.11	— .12
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
Lobelia	lb.	.07 1/4	— .09
Matico	lb.	.75	— .80
Marjoram, German	lb.	.30	— .35
French	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13 1/4
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	— .15
German	lb.	.35	— .40
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .13
Palustilla	lb.	2.00	— 2.00
Rose, red	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless	lb.	.30	— .31
Grinding	lb.	.27	— .29
Savory, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Half leaf	lb.	.35	— .38
Siftings	lb.	.15	— .18
Tinnevely	lb.	.20	— .25
Pods	lb.	.07	— .09
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .23
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .26
Stramonium	lb.	.22	— .25
Thyme	lb.	.07	— .07 1/4
Uva Ursi	lb.	.09	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.	.13	— .15
Alkanet	lb.	.18	— .20
Althea, cut	lb.	.40	— .45
Whole	lb.	.30	— .35
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.	.20	— .20
Arnica	lb.	.35	— .40
Belladonna	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Berberis	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
Blood	lb.	.09	— .09 1/4
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .12
Bryonia	lb.	.20	— .22
Burdock	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.50	— .55
Unbleached	lb.	.15	— .18
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05 1/4
Blue	lb.	.05	— .06
Colchicum	lb.	.18	— .20
Colombo	lb.	.06	— .07
Culvers	lb.	.10	— .12
Dandelion	lb.	.22	— .25
Doggrass	lb.	.50	— .55
Echinacea	lb.	.17	— .18
Elecampane	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .13
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.08	— .10
Geranium	lb.	.04	— .05
Ginger, African	lb.	.07	— .08
Jamaica	lb.	.14	— .15
Bleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Ginseng, wild Southern	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Northwestern	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Eastern	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Cultivated	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Golden Seal	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Hellebore, white	lb.	.13	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Black	lb.	.11	— .14
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Rio	lb.	Nominal	—
Jalap, whole	lb.	.08	— .10
Kava Kava	lb.	.22	— .25
Licorice, in bales	lb.	.07	— .08
Selected, bundles	lb.	.12	— .15
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	.85	— .95
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Small	lb.	.13	— .14
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13
Fingers	lb.	Nominal	—
Parera Brava	lb.	.16 1/4	— .17 1/4
Pellitory	lb.	.45	— .50
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Poke	lb.	.05	— .06

Bronx Pharmacists Condemn "Patents"

**Approve of Department of Health's Campaign to Rid
New York of Worthless Medicines—Dr. Haven
Emerson Addresses Association**

The Bronx Pharmaceutical Association met July 2 and after hearing Dr. Haven Emerson, of New York, Deputy Health Commissioner, in explanation and defense of the campaign now being conducted by the Department of Health of New York City against alleged misbranded patent medicines, passed resolutions endorsing the action of the department in attempting to combat the exploitation of the public by manufacturers of worthless remedies, but disapproved of the methods which the department has adopted in so far as they tend to injure and bring into disrepute retail druggists. The resolutions said in part:

"We know that a greater part of the so-called 'patent medicines' are practically worthless as medicines, exorbitant in price, and often dangerous to health," and "We are forced to keep these so-called 'patent medicines' in stock and supply the demand created for them by the sensational advertising indulged in by their manufacturers. We can properly meet the legitimate need among the public for household remedies with the harmless and efficacious preparations after the approved formulas of the National Formulary and the Pharmacopoeia, the non-secret formulas of reputable pharmaceutical houses, and the preparations the formulas of which have been approved by committees of pharmaceutical organizations."

The prosecutions instituted by the Department of Health are based on section 116 of the sanitary code of New York City, which provides punishment for the retailer, wholesaler, or manufacturer who sells a patent medicine bearing a false or misleading statement or brand on its label, wrapper, or package. Barton's diphtheria antidote, Humphreys specific, and Holman's liver-pad are among the flagrant examples, according to Dr. Emerson, which have been chosen as the basis for typical cases.

To Protect Public From Fraud

The opinion has been expressed on some sides that it is unjust to hold the retailer responsible for the sale of medicines the contents of which he has no means of ascertaining. Dr. Emerson took account of this opinion. "Perhaps there is no reason," he said, "to assume that you would know that medicine containing vinegar and salt could not cure diphtheria. I realize that it may seem unfair to have particular druggists arrested. Our object is two-fold: first, to indicate what will happen after January 1, when the law requiring disclosure or registration of the ingredients of proprietaries goes into effect; secondly, and as a consequence, to have all medicines used by human beings known by someone who can save the public from fraud."

"We do not say that all medicines made by secret formulas are bad and should be removed. The formulas filed with the Department of Health are kept under lock and in confidence. Frequently, persons submit the labels or wrappers of medicines to me for approval. I nearly always strike out the words 'will cure.' Medicines do not cure much, although they may relieve disease. Quinine is a specific for malaria, salvarsan or mercury for syphilis, and diphtheria anti-toxin for diphtheria. These remedies may be said to cure. But they are about the only exceptions of which I, as a practising physician, am aware."

"We do not ask for all the ingredients of proprietaries, such as flavorings and colorings, or pharmaceutical refinements, but merely for the medicines used and for the elements by which the vendor maintains the good is accomplished. I believe there is room for legitimate competition in the manner of putting up an attractive article."

Dr. Emerson declared that the druggists are victims of two classes: the public on the one hand and the wholesale manufacturers of proprietaries, with their advertising, on the other. He paid his lack of respects to sargol, which he characterized as a "cure for thinness, which makes persons pleasantly plump and popular, or something like that, a preparation that costs about two and a half cents and sells for a dollar; and to sanato-gen, which costs about five cents to produce and sells for something more."

After the new law requiring registry of ingredients becomes effective, the Department of Health will advise New York druggists as to which medicines have not complied with the regulations.

Jobber Discusses the Case

Doctor Emerson invited his audience to initiate a "heckling bee." The audience was gentle with him, but some of the other speakers went for him hammer and tongs. Jacob Weil, an alderman of New York, a member of the jobbing drug firm of Britt, Loeffler and Weil, and a member of the advisory council of the Department of Health, said the prosecutions of manufacturer, jobber, and retailer combined were unnecessary. The manufacturer is the person who receives the benefit from the business in proprietaries, and he should be held responsible. The jobber, also, is usually in better position to defend himself than is the retailer. He is not responsible in this matter but will stand behind the retailer. "If arrested," Mr. Weil urged, "report it to your jobber, and he will take care of your case. We are going to fight these cases."

S. V. B. Swann, chairman of the committee on legislation of the German Apothecaries Association, of New York, and John Roemer, of White Plains, the champion of professional pharmacy also spoke. Mr. Roemer defended the measures that have been taken by the Department of Health and the law which holds retailers, as well as wholesalers and manufacturers, responsible for selling misbranded or mis-labeled remedies. He argued that the state gives pharmacists the privilege of selling medicines because they are qualified to stand intelligently between the customer and the drugs which he buys; the state denies this privilege to the layman because the layman has no special qualifications. Hence, it is the druggist's duty to know the nature and the materials of every medicine which he sells. The state is within its rights when it holds him responsible for these sales. It is a principle of any good government that its mandates shall be for the interest of the majority of the people.

Good Effect on Pharmacy

"The warfare of the Department of Health will have a salutary effect upon pharmacy," said Mr. Roemer. "Let the manufacturer keep his formula secret; but why should we boost something of which we know nothing?"

"What has been the cry of pharmacy for a number of years? Cut prices! On what? Patent medicines! You now have the opportunity to hit patent medicines so hard they'll never show their heads again. Don't say you can't get along without them. I have thrown them out of my store, and we have the keenest sort of competition in White Plains—the chain store."

"For fifteen or twenty years, pharmacy has 'doped' the United States until this country is now known as one of the greatest of 'dope' nations. Inasmuch as pharmacy has violated the privileges granted to it by the Government, the Government has passed the Harrison act. That is fair."

"I compliment you as the first association in the state of New York to try to clear pharmacy from one of the damndest iniquities that ever existed."

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE EXPANDS

A total of 1,373 vessels of 744,618 gross tons were added to the American merchant marine during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to a recent announcement by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce. This is the largest annual addition of tonnage to our merchant ships in the history of our country.

The number of vessels built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation during the fiscal year 1915 was 1,226, of 215,711 gross tons, as compared with 1,291, of 311,578 gross tons during the preceding fiscal year.

Under the ship registry act of August 8, 1914, 147 foreign built vessels of 528,907 gross tons, have been added to the American merchant fleet.

GREECE SHIPS AMYLIC ALCOHOL TO U. S.

A supplement to the United States Commerce Reports referring to the trade conditions in Athens, Greece, says: "For perhaps the first time shipments of amylic alcohol to the United States from this district are reported. The value of the shipments is small but the prospect for a continuance and increase in the value of these shipments is promising." The report also says that shipments of olive oil have increased in the last year although machinery oil, a cheap grade of olive oil, has declined.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Rhatany	lb.	.14	—	.16
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	—	.50	—
Shenai	lb.	—	.80	—
High dried	lb.	.14	—	.15
Clippings	lb.	.19	—	.20
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mexican	lb.	.15	—	.16
Senega	lb.	.42	—	.60
Serpentaria	lb.	.40	—	.42
Skunk cabbage	lb.	.10	—	.12
Snake, natural	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stripped	lb.	.25	—	.30
Spikenard	lb.	—	.12	—
Squill	lb.	.05	—	.06
Stillingia	lb.	.06	—	.07
Unicorn, false (helonias)	lb.	.45	—	.46
True (Aletis)	lb.	.22	—	.23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.13	—	.15
English	lb.	.70	—	.75
German	lb.	.25	—	.30
Yellow Dock	lb.	.07	—	.08

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.11	—	.12
Spanish	lb.	.12	—	.13
Star	lb.	.20	—	.21
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.064	—	.064
Smyrna	lb.	.064	—	.064
South American	lb.	.044	—	.05
Caraway	lb.	.10	—	.104
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	1.00	—	1.60
Decorticated	lb.	.110	—	.115
Celery	lb.	.17	—	.18
Colchicum	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Conium	lb.	.09	—	.094
Coriander, natural	lb.	.034	—	.044
Bleached	lb.	.05	—	.054
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.23	—	.24
Morocco	lb.	.23	—	.234
Dill	lb.	.08	—	.09
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.35	—	.40
Italian	lb.	.10	—	.12
Roumanian, small	lb.	.16	—	.18
Flax, whole	lb.	8.25	—	8.75
Ground	lb.	.044	—	.05
Foenugreek	lb.	.034	—	.04
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.03	—	.034
Russian	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Larkspur	lb.	.28	—	.30
Lobelia	lb.	.30	—	.35
Millet, natural	lb.	.024	—	.034
Hulled	lb.	.084	—	.094
Mustard, Bari, brown	lb.	.08	—	.09
California, brown	lb.	.09	—	.094
Sicily, brown	lb.	.074	—	.08
Trieste, brown	lb.	—	—	—
English, yellow	lb.	.104	—	.104
German, yellow	lb.	.104	—	.114
Parsley	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.134	—	.14
Turkish	lb.	.124	—	.13
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	—	.114
Quince	lb.	.70	—	.80
Rape, English	lb.	.09	—	.094
Bulgarian	lb.	.084	—	.094
Sabadilla	lb.	.19	—	.21
Stavesacre	lb.	.25	—	.28
Stramonium	lb.	—	—	—
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.45	—	.50
Kombe	lb.	.55	—	.60
Sunflower, large	lb.	.10	—	.104
Worm, American	lb.	.10	—	.12
Levant	lb.	—	—	1.50

GUMS

Acacia, firsts	lb.	.25	—	.35
Seconds	lb.	.24	—	.26
Sorts, amber	lb.	.13	—	.14
White	lb.	.18	—	.25
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Cape	lb.	.08	—	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.114	—	.12
Socotrine	lb.	.18	—	.22
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.12	—	.15
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.36	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	—	.45
Catechu	lb.	—	—	.10
Chicle	lb.	.65	—	.70
Copal	lb.	.12	—	.40
Galbanum	lb.	.70	—	.75
Gamboge	lb.	.65	—	.68
Guaia	lb.	.20	—	.25
Kino	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mastic	lb.	.50	—	.52
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	—	.21
Sorts	lb.	.16	—	.18
Siftings	lb.	.15	—	.16
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.064	—	.07
Sorts	lb.	.07	—	.10
Tears	lb.	.11	—	.13

Sandarac	lb.	.23	—	.25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sorts	lb.	.10	—	.124
Syrax	lb.	.65	—	.70
Thua	lb.	.35	—	.40
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Thirds	lb.	1.00	—	1.40
Turkey firsts	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Seconds	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Thirds	lb.	.80	—	.85

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	—	.22
Bees, white	lb.	.44	—	.46
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	—	.35
Refined	lb.	.34	—	.38
Candelilla	lb.	.23	—	.28
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.38	—	.47
No. 1	lb.	.33	—	.35
No. 2	lb.	.33	—	.35
No. 3	lb.	.24	—	.26
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.13	—	.25
White	lb.	.15	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.114	—	.124
Montan, crude	lb.	.22	—	.24
Bleached	lb.	nominal	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.32	—	.38
Green	lb.	.34	—	.40
Refined, white	lb.	.35	—	.40
Refined, yellow	lb.	.25	—	.28
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.044	—	.064
Foreign	lb.	.05	—	.09

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48% bgs., works 100 lbs.	lb.	.674	—	.724
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b.	lb.	—	—	—
works, 48 p.c. b...	lb.	.574	—	.624
Alum, ground	lb.	2.50	—	2.85
Lump	lb.	2.60	—	2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.75	—	4.00
Alumina, Sulph., low	lb.	1.10	—	1.30
High grade	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	—	.28
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.044	—	.054
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.034	—	.034
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.024	—	.03
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.024	—	.024
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.064	—	.064
Granulated, white	lb.	.08	—	.10
Lump	lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphate, foreign	lb.	3.25	—	3.25
Domestic	lb.	3.25	—	3.25
Barytes, chloride	ton	75.00	—	85.00
Barytes, floated, cream	ton	20.00	—	23.00
No. 1 white	ton	19.50	—	20.00
No. 2	ton	16.00	—	17.00
Off color	ton	13.00	—	14.00
Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c., per 100 lbs.	lb.	1.40	—	1.60
Calcium Acetate, crude	lb.	3.50	—	4.00
Carbide	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Chloride, solid	ton	11.78	—	14.78
Granulated	ton	14.78	—	14.78
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	—	4.00
Carbonate	lb.	.04	—	.05
Carbon, tetrachloride	lb.	.15	—	.19
Copperas	lb.	.75	—	.90
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.14	—	.15
Sulphate	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.25	—	2.30
Refined	gal.	3.25	—	3.40
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.03	—	.034
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.06	—	.064
52 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.064	—	.07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.094	—	.10
White cryst.	lb.	.114	—	.124
Broken Cakes	lb.	.104	—	.114
Granulated	lb.	.09	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	.11	—	.12
Arsenate	lb.	.054	—	.06
Nitrate	lb.	.114	—	.12
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	—	.084
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.084
Foreign	lb.	.09	—	.10
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	.074
dry	lb.	—	—	.084
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	.12	—	.12
English	lb.	—	—	.074
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.074
Muriatic acid,	lb.	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitric acid,	lb.	—	—	—
36 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	—	.064
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.064	—	.064
40 deg., carboys	lb.	.064	—	.07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	—	.084

Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb.	lb.	.054	—	.064
38 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	—	.064
40 deg., carboys	lbs.	.064	—	.07
42 deg., carboys	lb.	.08	—	.084
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.21	—	.22
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.22	—	.29
Caustic	lb.	.35	—	.40
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.30	—	.33
Powdered	lb.	.33	—	.34
Muriate	per ton	1.15	—	1.25
Prussiate, red	lb.	.80	—	.85
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.17
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Refined	lb.	—	—	—
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags,	lb.	—	—	—
basis of 48 p.c., car	lb.	—	—	—
lots	100 lbs.	.60	—	.674
in bbls.	100 lbs.	.65	—	.724
Bichromate	lb.	—	—	.114
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	—	1.35
Carbonate, Sal Soda, Am.	100 lbs.	.65	—	.75
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b.	works, drums	2.75	—	3.25
70-76 p.c., basis 60	100 lbs.	2.75	—	3.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Chlorate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cyanide, bulk	100 p.c. lb.	.28	—	.32
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs.	1.60	—	2.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.10
Prussiate, yellow	lb.	.35	—	.40
Silicate, liquid	100 lbs.	.85	—	1.10
Cryst	lb.	.02	—	.03
Sulphide, 30 p.c.	lb.	.02	—	.024
60 p.c.	lb.	.024	—	.034
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.024	—	.024
Dry, powdered	lb.	.054	—	.06
Sulphuric acid	lb.	—	—	—
60 deg.	per 100 lbs.	.85	—	.90
66 deg., carboys per 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.25	—	2.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	1.25	—	2.00
Oleum	lb.	.014	—	.02

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.50	—	.60
Blood	lb.	.30	—	.40
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.25	—	.30
Brown paste	lb.	.35	—	.40
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Salts	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Anatto, fine	lb.	.40	—	.60
Seed	lb.	.08	—	.084
Antimony salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.30	—	.35
65 p.c.	lb.	.28	—	.33
47 p.c.	lb.	.24	—	.29
Carmines of Indigo	lb.	—	—	—
Cochineal	lb.	.43	—	.53
Cudbear, French	lb.	.25	—	.30
Concentrated	lb.	.40	—	.50
English	lb.	.15	—	.20
Cutch, bales	lb.	.07	—	.08
Boxes	lb.	.08	—	.09
Divi-divi	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Flavine	lb.	.60	—	.80
Fuchsin, stick	ton	12.00	—	30.00
Young root	ton	45.00	—	45.00
Gambir, spot	lb.	.08	—	.10
Cube No. 1	lb.	—	—	—
Cube No. 2	lb.	—	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Kurpaha	lb.	—	—	—
Guatemala	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
Madras	lb.	.90	—	.95
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Indigotine	lb.	—	—	2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.014	—	.02
True	lb.	.04	—	.044
Logwood, stick	ton	22.00	—	30.00
Roots	ton	18.00	—	20.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.18	—	.20
French	lb.	—	—	—
Myrobalans	lb.	.35	—	.45
Nuttgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.18	—	.30
Chinese	lb.	.17	—	.25
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quercitron	ton	25.00	—	30.00
Salts of Tartar	lb.	.12	—	.15
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.074	—	.10
75-85 p. c.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c.	ton	—	—	75.00
Tannic Acid	ton	—	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.044	—	.044
Aleppy	lb.	.044	—	.044
Pubba	lb.	.05	—	.054
China	lb.	.034	—	.034
Cochin, bulbs	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	—	—	—
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.32	—	.33

Oil of Wormwood Used as a Liniment

Formerly in Great Demand for Absinthe—It Now is Being Produced for External Instead of Internal Application

Oil of wormwood is suggestive of absinthe and for many years the bulk of the American oil was shipped to France for the production of this beverage. Later, when the French Government woke up to the harm this drink was doing the nation and prohibited its sale, it was thought that the cultivation of wormwood would cease. Somebody discovered, however, either through accident or experiment, that oil of wormwood applied externally and well rubbed in made an excellent liniment for both man and beast, and since then the demand has increased rather than decreased.

Wisconsin has played an important part in the westward movement for the cultivation of wormwood, according to a report of the Pharmaceutical Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. For more than half a century the oil has been distilled in this state, especially in the county of Sauk where the business has been largely in the hands of one family.

Plant Long Known to Medicine

Wormwood was known in the sixteenth century B. C. and has received occasional mention in pharmacopoeias since that time, but its chemical composition became known only recently through the examination of an American oil in 1897. Formerly it was believed that the oil distilled in America was inferior, and that it had to be shipped to Europe to be refined. Oil distilled along the Atlantic coast and in western New York was so treated and as wormwood began to be cultivated farther west it was felt that this was of an inferior quality until sent east for treatment. Now this idea is changed.

According to the Wisconsin report, the importance of the cultivation of this plant lies not so much in the money value it represents as in the additional element it adds to diversified farming. It calls for a higher grade of intelligence than crude farming, and assists in the establishment of an agricultural industry, namely, that of the distillation of volatile oils. The distillation of peppermint is now the most important volatile oil agricultural industry in this country and that of wormwood comes next.

An important feature of the production of this oil on the farm is the fact that it does not have to be sold the year it is produced but can be held until the market is good, while at the same time, ninety-nine per cent of the crop, including its water content, go back to the soil immediately after the oil has been distilled.

Wormwood Rotated With Other Crops

The wormwood is grown in a rotation with corn and oats or barley. The seed is sown with oats as a covering crop and allowed to grow two seasons when the wood is said to contain the highest per cent of oil. It is gathered and allowed to stand several hours before it is put in the still. It contains the most oil when the plant is in full bloom. In placing the wood in the still it is important that all forms of weeds and grass be removed as some of them contain an oil which would affect the purity of the wormwood oil when distilled.

The Wisconsin report thus describes the distillery: "The still itself consists of a large wooden vat. There are two of these so that while one still is in operation, the other can be emptied and recharged. The cover of the still either rests on a support encircling the inner sides of the staves, or rests on top of the staves and is screwed down. In the former instance the cover is made steam tight by caulking with wicking and in the latter by rubber. . . . The style of condenser used at present is an adaptation of the primitive methods of condensation formerly used. Formerly the means of condensation was found in a natural lake, or an artificial pond. When the pond was utilized the exit pipe was passed through the dam and the can in which the distillate was collected could be placed underneath the open end at the foot of the dam. . . . At present, air condensation is an important factor, because it reduces the amount of water needed in the final condensation. The latest plant has six turnings of pipe from the still to the outlet, each turn being about 100 feet long. The pipe as it leaves the still

is about six inches in diameter and gradually becomes smaller, the last turn, which is in the water, being about one inch in diameter.

"The receiver consists of a common tin can and may or may not be provided with a strainer. The can is suspended in a barrel sunk into the ground. Into this barrel flows the aqueous distillate that passes out of the lateral spout, whereas the oil remains in the tin can. The aqueous distillate is discarded."

Yield Varies With Age of Plant

The yield of oil varies with the age of the herb. It takes about ten hours for a single run in one of the large stills. The amount and quality of the oil depends somewhat on the length of time the herb is allowed to remain packed in the still before the actual distillation begins.

Whether the cultivation and distillation of wormwood is profitable can not be readily determined. Reports say that gross profits of \$35 to \$100 an acre have been realized, but the writer of the Wisconsin report seems to think this is somewhat high. He points out, however, that there is great advantage to the farmer in the cultivation of this herb as the ground can be used to sow grain on and later for a pasture during the first year. The length of time the oil can be held without depreciation enables the farmer to hold it for a good market.

SAYS STAMP TAX IS PASSED ALONG

Fred S. Hawley, a druggist of Moravia, N. Y. writes to The Editor of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS as follows: "I notice in your edition for June 23rd, page 21, that there is an article entitled 'New Plans For Raising Revenue,' and in this connection I would like to ask the powers that be if they ever had any idea of making retrenchment in the expenditures at Washington, instead of seeking new ways for taxation.

"You probably remember the speech that Senator Aldrich made a few years ago when he said that he could run this government for \$300,000,000 a year less than it was run, but he proposed to run it on business principles, not political, so I think it would be for the interest of the leaders in Washington to take his method and let up on the tax question for awhile, for what with the taxes we all have, the retail druggist is burdened with additional costs on many of the toilet articles where the manufacturer has added the stamp cost to the price.

"If Congress had made this law so as to have the consumer pay the tax, it would have been all right, but no, the poor retailer has to get it every time, and as an instance of the injustice of the stamp tax, at the time of the Spanish-American war tax, it cost us \$120.00 the first year and \$80.00 the second, a tax entirely out of proportion to other lines of business.

"We have started a campaign against those toilet articles where the prices have been raised to include the tax, and in a good many instances we have cut down the sales by selling some preparation of a special make that we can fully guarantee, and if all the druggists in the country would take the same course, the manufacturers would be brought to time.

"The one great trouble with the druggist is, he is too easy a prey for the manufacturers, letting the charges pile up without any protest, whereas if there was concerted action, their rights would be looked after in better shape."

ARGENTINE FEELS CHEMICAL SHORTAGE

A recent United States Commerce report reprints a story from "La Nacion," one of the well known papers of Argentina, calling attention to the difficulty of obtaining certain pharmaceutical products in Argentina, and notes the scarcity of disinfectants, products used in the manufacture of explosives, and rubber goods. Castor oil, which is included in the embargoes from some of the producing countries, has gone up twenty per cent. Aspirin is sold at extravagant prices and the same may be said of sesame oil. Quillaia, acetic acid, tartaric acid, and saltpeter are also reported scarce.

ATTAR OF ROSES CHEAP IN BULGARIA

Bulgaria, which sends large quantities of attar of roses to the United States, reports, according to commerce reports issued by the United States Government, that the rose crop yielded an excellent harvest, but that a great drop in prices is noticeable. On June 11, the muscal was worth less than a third of its price before the war, and the flowers had shrunk in value even more.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.03	— .04
Camwood	lb.	.08	— .09
Fustic	lb.	.02	— .02½
Hyperic	lb.	.03	— .04
Logwood	lb.	.02	— .02½
Red Saunders	lb.	.04	— .06

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	lb.	Nominal	
Domestic prime	lb.	Nominal	
Cod Liver, Newf'd	bbl.	—50.00	
Norwegian	bbls.	—60.00	
Degras, American	lb.	.06½ — .06¾	
English	lb.	.06½ — .07	
French	lb.	—	
German	lb.	—	
Neutral	lb.	.09 — .13	

Herring	gal.	Nominal	
Horse	lb.	.06½ — .07	
Lard, prime winter	gal.	.89 — .90	
Off Prime	gal.	.66 — .67	
Extra No. 1	gal.	.63 — .64	
No. 1	gal.	.56 — .57	
No. 2	gal.	.52 — .53	

Menhaden, North crude	gal.	.33 — .35	
South, crude	gal.	.33 — .34	
Brown, strained	gal.	.39 — .40	
Light, strained	gal.	.40 — .41	
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.42 — .43	
White, bleached winter	gal.	.44 — .45	
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.92 — .94	
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.84 — .86	
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.81 — .83	
Prime	gal.	.62 — .66	
Dark	gal.	.50 — .60	

Oleo Oil	gal.	.08 — .12	
Porpoise, body	gal.	.45 — .50	
Jaw	bbl.	18.00 — 20.00	
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.05½ — .05¾	
Saponified	lb.	.06 — .06½	
Seal, white	gal.	.50 — .55	
Sod Oil	gal.	— .42	

Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.70 — .71	
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.68 — .69	
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.67 — .68	
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.65 — .66	
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.64 — .65	
Tallow, acidless	lb.	.68 — .69	
Prime	lb.	.04 — .04½	
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.48 — .50	
Bleached	gal.	.50 — .52	
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	— .52	

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.10 — .10½	
Cases	lb.	.10 — .11	
No. 3	lb.	.09½ — .10	
China Wood Oil	gal.	.07 — .07½	
Cocanut Oil, Coch.	lb.	.11 — .13	
Ceylon	lb.	.09½ — .10½	
Copra	lb.	.09½ — .10	

Corn, refined	per 100 lbs.	6.75 — 6.90	
Cottonseed, prime yel.	gal.	.45 — .47	
Winter	gal.	.47 — .52	
Summer, white	gal.	.47 — .52	
Crude, southeast	gal.	.40 — .41	

Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— .54	
5 bbls. lots	gal.	— .55	
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— .56	
Double boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— .57	

Mustard	gal.	.80 — .90	
Olive, denatured	gal.	.90 — .95	
Foots	gal.	.08 — .08½	
U.S.P.	gal.	1.75 — 2.25	
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08 — .08½	
Commercial	lb.	.07 — .07½	
Prime red	lb.	.06½ — .07½	

Palm, Kernel	lb.	.09 — .10½	
Peanut Oil	gal.	1.10 — 1.15	
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.48 — .50	
Yellow	lb.	.40 — .45	

Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	1.00 — 1.10	
Blown	gal.	.85 — .87	
Refined	gal.	.82 — .83	
Resin Oil, first rect.	gal.	.25 — .28	
Second	gal.	.35 — .37	
Third	gal.	.48 — .50	
Fourth	gal.	.55 — .60	

Sesame	gal.	1.00 — 1.10	
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	.06½ — .06¾	
China, bbls.	lb.	.06½ — .06¾	
Manchurian	lb.	.06½ — .06¾	
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.29 — .31	
Commercial	gal.	.20 — .22	

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal.	.12 — .13	
25@30 cold test	gal.	.13 — .14	
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13 — .14	
Summer	gal.	.12 — .13	
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20 — .25	
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17 — .18	
Extra cold test	gal.	.25 — .30	
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14 — .20	
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.22 — .23	
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.33 — .34	
Gravity	gal.	.17 — .18	
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.22 — .24	
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.13½ — .14½	
Red Paraffin	gal.	.12 — .14	
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.17 — .18	
No. 160	gal.	.16 — .17	
No. 110	gal.	.15 — .16	
No. 80	gal.	.13 — .14	
Filtered	gal.	.20 — .22	

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirit Turpentine	gal.	.42½ — .43½	
Pitch	200 lbs.	3.00 — 4.00	
Tar, pure	50 gals.	5.50 — 7.00	
Rosin, N. Y. Grading	bbl.	3.70 — 6.90	

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.22 — .23	
V. S. O.	lb.	.21½ — .22	
Superior orange	lb.	.17 — .19	
Bright orange	lb.	.15½ — .16	
T. N.	lb.	.14 — .14½	
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.14 — .15	
Button Lac	lb.	.26 — .27	
Regular, bleached	lb.	.14 — .15	
Bone dry	lb.	.18 — .18½	

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14 — .15	
Concentrated	lb.	.17 — .19	
Barberry, French	lb.	.35 — .40	
Chestnut	lb.	.06 — .07	
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.06 — .08	
Gall	lb.	.12 — .15	
Hemlock	lb.	.02¾ — .03½	
Indigo	lb.	.06 — .06½	
Legwood, solid	lb.	.06 — .12	
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.05 — .10	
42 deg.	lb.	.04 — .06	
Cryst.	lb.	.10 — .13	
Oak	lb.	.06 — .08½	
Palmetto	lb.	.02¾ — .03½	
Prussian Berry	lb.	.12 — .14	
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.04 — .05½	
51 deg.	lb.	.02¾ — .03	
42 deg.	lb.	.02¾ — .04	
Quercitron	lb.	.03¾ — .06¾	
Sumac	lb.	.03¾ — .06¾	

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.19 — .20	
Batavia No. 2	lb.	.12 — .13	
Ch. cases	lb.	.08½ — .09	
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.31 — .33	
Cassia Buds	lb.	.12½ — .14	
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.26 — .28	
Mombasa	lb.	.27 — .28	
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.22 — .26	
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.32 — .33	
Zanzibar	lb.	.16 — .17	
Penang	lb.	.33 — .35	
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.10 — .11	
African	lb.	.07½ — .08	
Cochin	lb.	.63 — .64	
Mace, Banda	lb.	.49 — .50	
No. 2 Batavia	lb.	.14 — .18	
Nutmegs	lb.	.47 — .48	
Batavia	lb.	.11¾ — .14½	
Pepper, black	lb.	.21½ — .22	
White	lb.	.03¾ — .04	
Pimento	lb.	.03¾ — .04	

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.	.07½ — .07¾	
Santos 4's	lb.	.09¾ — .10¼	
East India—Private growth	lb.	.25 — .26	
Padang Int	lb.	.22 — .23	
Timor	lb.	.19 — .21½	
Kroe	lb.	.18 — .22	
Mandheling	lb.	.26 — .27	
Ankola	lb.	.24½ — .25	
Java Liberian	lb.	Nominal	
Straits Liberian	lb.	.15 — .15½	
Surinam Liberian	lb.	.16½ — .18	
La Guaira—Caracas	lb.	.08¾ — .09¾	
Washed	lb.	.12¾ — .13¾	
Porto Cabello	lb.	.08¾ — .09¾	
Washed	lb.	.11 — .14	
Colombian	lb.	.10 — .14	
Maracabos	lb.	.08½ — .15½	
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.08½ — .09½	

Washed	lb.	.11 — .13	
Coatepec	lb.	.09 — .10	
Washed	lb.	.11½ — .13½	
Washed	lb.	.09 — .10	
Washed	lb.	.11½ — .14	
Tapachula	lb.	.12 — .14	
Tio & Sierra	lb.	.09 — .10	
Huatusco	lb.	.09 — .10	
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.05½ — .06½	
Fair to good	lb.	.11 — .12½	
Prime to choice	lb.	.13 — .14	
Mocha, large	lb.	.22 — .23	
Shortberry	lb.	.27 — .28	
Nicaragua	lb.	.09 — .09½	
Washed	lb.	.10 — .12	
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.05½ — .06	
Fair to good	lb.	.11½ — .13	
Prime to choice	lb.	.13½ — .14½	
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.07½ — .08	
Good ordinary	lb.	.08½ — .08¾	
Washed	lb.	.09 — .11	

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.16 — .17	
Superior	lb.	.18 — .19	
Formosa, fair	lb.	.19 — .20	
Good	lb.	.21 — .23	
Superior	lb.	.23 — .24	
Finest	lb.	.32 — .34	
Choice	lb.	.35 — .40	
Choicest	lb.	.45 — .50	
Country Green, gunpowder, Extra	lb.	.40 — .50	
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.33 — .36	
Seconds	lb.	.23 — .25	
Young Hysons	lb.	.30 — .40	
Extras	lb.	.23 — .30	
Firsts	lb.	.18 — .25	
Seconds	lb.	.17 — .18	
Thirds	lb.	.32 — .40	
Pingusay, Pinhead	lb.	.28 — .32	
Extras	lb.	.21 — .25	
Firsts	lb.	.18 — .21	
Seconds	lb.	.13 — .16	
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.24 — .26	
Seconds	lb.	.21 — .22	
Thirds	lb.	.16 — .17	
Japan, basket and pan fired, Common	lb.	.20 — .22	
Medium	lb.	.24 — .25	
Good	lb.	.26 — .27	
Fine	lb.	.28 — .29	
Finest	lb.	.30 — .31	
Choice	lb.	.32 — .33	
Congou, common	lb.	.22 — .23	
India, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.27 — .28	
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.27 — .28	
Pekoe	lb.	.28 — .29	
Orange pekoe	lb.	.29 — .30	
Java, Pekoe	lb.	.27 — .28	
Orange pekoe	lb.	.30 — .31	

COCOA

African	lb.	.14½ — .15	
Caracas	lb.	.13 — .15	
Quayaquil	lb.	.15 — .17	
Baraques	lb.	.14½ — .15	
Cuban	lb.	.11½ — .12½	
Dominica	lb.	.12 — .13	

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer. Nat.	Ar-War-Fed.	bu'le per eral
Powdered	6.20	6.20	6.20
XXXX, powdered	6.25	6.25	6.25
Confectioners' A	6.00	6.00	6.00
Standard gran	6.15	6.10	6.15
Fine gran	6.10	6.10	6.10
2-lb. bags fine gr.	6.40	6.40	6.40
5-lb. bags fine gr.	6.30	6.30	6.30
10-lb. bags fine gr.	6.25	6.25	6.25
25-lb. bags fine gr.	6.15	6.15	6.15

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—Blackstrap	gal.	.09½ — .10½	
Prime	gal.	.35 — .40	
Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .50	
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.10 — .14	
Medium	lb.	.15 — .17	
Fancy	lb.	.25 — .26	
Money—Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	— .15	
Clover No. 1	lb.	— .14	
Extracted	lb.	.08 — .09	
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	.07 — .07½	
Maple Sugar and Syrups—Syrup	gal.	.85 — 1.00	
Sugar	lb.	.10 — .14	

Stevens Bill Endorsed by New York Druggists

Investigation of Proceedings of Price Standardization Committee of Chamber of Commerce of U. S. is Demanded at Buffalo Convention

With several hundred druggists in attendance the thirty-seventh annual convention of the New York Pharmaceutical association was held in Buffalo last week.

The convention was opened Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in the Statler hotel with an address of welcome by John Sayles, secretary to Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann. Mr. Sayles was a druggist for a number of years before going into public life as a politician and public speaker.

President Arthur S. Wardle of the association replied. Jacob H. Rehffuss of Brooklyn also spoke. Then followed an address of welcome on behalf of the local druggists by Robert K. Smither. W. B. Bissell of Syracuse made response to this address.

During the four days' session of the drug men a great deal of important work was done. Probably one of the most important things of the convention was the passage of a resolution endorsing the Stevens price maintenance bill. Incidental to the passage of this resolution the association went on record condemning the National Chamber of Commerce for its alleged plan to disapprove of the bill. So strong was the sentiment of the meeting that a resolution by Jacob H. Rehffuss of Brooklyn passed unanimously, the part of the resolution relating to the condemnation of the Chamber of Commerce being as follows:

"Whereas a separate committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was appointed to consider the subject of price standardization and, whereas, we have heard with regret that steps are being taken to change the price standardization committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, so as to insure a report in opposition to price protection,

"Therefore be it resolved that the N. Y. S. Ph. A., in convention assembled calls upon the N. A. R. D. of which it is an affiliated body, to investigate the proceedings of the committee on price standardization of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and if it be found that these reports are true and the personnel of that committee is being changed for the deliberate purpose of bringing in a report unfavorable to the principle of price protection,

"Then the N. A. R. D. should take steps to sever its connections with the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S."

Conflict of Laws Discussed

Much of the convention was taken up with a discussion of the conflict between the state and federal laws with regard to the sale of narcotic drugs. The fact that these conflicts have caused the indictment of more than fifty druggists and physicians in Buffalo during the month of June made this discussion very pertinent and a thing of paramount interest to every member of the drug trade.

The Boylan drug law in this state forbids a druggist to repeat a prescription for a compound containing narcotics even when the amount is within the limits defined by the law. The Harrison Federal law does not forbid refilling prescriptions within quantity limits in specific words. The treasury department at Washington, however, has ruled that the Harrison law, in intent and purpose does forbid the refilling of these prescriptions.

It was the consensus of opinion that the conflicts are unfair, and that the rulings of the treasury department are unreasonable and not in accord with the laws being enforced. The association voted to send a copy of a resolution to be adopted to the N. A. R. D. with the request that it make a test case under the rulings of the treasury department, which case should then be taken to the highest courts for final decision so that druggists may know where they are at.

A committee was named to report later in the convention on changes for the benefit of the druggists in the law. This committee consisted of Thomas Stoddart of Buffalo, chairman, R. K. Smither, also of Buffalo; T. J. France of Brooklyn, Peter Diamond of New York, and R. A. Austin of Cairo.

Plight of "Dope" Fiends Desperate

While it was generally agreed by all druggists that the drug habit should be stamped out they all felt that they should be allowed to repeat simple prescriptions from reputable physi-

cians. The impression is that unless the state or the sociologists find a means to handle the dope fiends a desperate situation will arise among them. This was emphasized by the tragedy in Buffalo Tuesday afternoon when Roy Taylor, thirty-five years old, killed his aged mother and then himself. Both the mother and son were drug fiends and the recent crusade of the district attorney here shut off their supply. There was evidence showing a suicide pact.

Thursday morning R. K. Smither reported a proposed change in the laws that might solve the narcotic law problem to a great extent. This was referred to a legislative committee to consider and report later upon. It was that the physician should verify his prescription in advance by writing out the amounts prescribed in full and repeating the same in figures or numerals and conclude the prescription by affixing his initials to both. The legislative committee of the association will attempt to have this amendment passed.

Election of Officers

Thursday morning the election of officers also took place. It resulted as follows:

Arthur S. Wardle of Hudson, N. Y., president; Elmer E. Chilson of Rochester, 1st vice-president; Richard A. Austin of Cairo, 2d vice-president; John T. Stoddart of Buffalo, 3d vice-president; Edward S. Dawson of Syracuse, secretary; Frank S. Richardson of Cambridge, treasurer; executive committee; Charles N. Lehman, Staten Island; Dr. Joseph Weinstein, New York City; George S. Slade, Oneonta.

Ex-Senator Henry W. Hill spoke before the association on the legal aspects of the Boylan and Harrison narcotic laws. He criticized the condition of affairs which placed druggists in such a dilemma that by obeying a federal law they were disobeying a state law, and urged as an improvement that the power of the collector of internal revenue be curbed. According to Mr. Hill, there is no check on the collector of internal revenue on the rulings he may make under the narcotic law. The United States supreme court clothes him with the authority to administer that law and not only to make new regulations as it suits his judgment, but to interpret their meanings.

Regarding the Harrison and Boylan laws Mr. Hill asked two hypothetical questions:

First, Ought the federal law to have invaded and prescribed for the state conditions?

Second, If so, should the state then take upon itself likewise legislative power?

He said that it was a case of two laws running at tangents, and presented, in his judgment, the most phenomenal set of conditions which had ever obtained in this country. He further expressed the opinion that the power of the collector of internal revenue was one of the worst examples of a combination of legislative and judicial functions that he had ever heard of.

The convention recommended the following nine names from which the state regents will select three for membership in the state board of pharmaceutical examiners: J. H. Rehffuss and Dr. William C. Anderson, of Brooklyn; Peter Diamond, New York; A. Austin, Cairo; Byron M. Hyde, Rochester; Arthur S. Wardle, Hudson; W. H. Bussenschutt, Brooklyn; Dr. A. P. Lohness, Brooklyn, Dr. George C. Diekmann, New York.

Thursday forenoon the session was open to physicians and dentists and the general public. Those in charge of this meeting were C. O. Bigelow, Dr. H. V. Army and Dr. Joseph Kahn, of New York City; Louis Stolz, of Syracuse; Dr. W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Joseph Weinstein, of Buffalo.

President Wardle's Address

President Arthur S. Wardle called attention in his annual address to the growing and unpopular (among druggists) practice of manufacturers in giving away trading stamps, premiums and profit-sharing coupons with goods that are of necessity sold in a drug store; also the disposition of some legislators at the constitutional convention to take from the druggists and pharmacists their privilege heretofore enjoyed of exemption from jury duty.

"I think," said President Wardle, "that this association should go on record as opposed to the giving away of trading stamps or profit sharing coupons with goods sold in drug stores and we should do all in our power to discourage the sale of goods with those profit-sharing schemes attached. The inevitable result of these devices is an increased price from the wholesaler to the retailer because someone has to pay for the things that are given away."

The report of the president, containing the subject matter of these two problems was turned over to a committee of five.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Acetone, Pure C. P., med. lb.	.40	—	.43	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	4.50	—	5.00	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls.	2.60	—	2.70	Less.....gal.	2.80	—	2.90	Com. 95%, U.S.P. bbls. gal.	2.57	—	2.58	Denatured, bls. & 1/2 gal.	40	—	45	Methyllic (Wood) bbls. gal.	50	—	65	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.26	—	.32	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Cape.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.45	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Alum. Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	.05	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.04	—	.08	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.07	—	.08	Cryst. C. P.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	4.50	Ammonia Water, 18 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.07	20 deg.....lb.	.07	—	.09 1/2	26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. oz.	.10	—	.14	Benzoate.....lb.	.15	—	.20	From true Benzoic A. oz.	.22	—	.26	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. lb.	.25	—	.31	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Hypophosph. (1.85).....oz.	.18	—	.22	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50	Molybdate.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Muriate.....lb.	.14	—	.17	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.14	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.22	—	.23	Granulated.....lb.	.22	—	.23	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.00	—	1.35	Salicylate.....lb.	.06	—	.12	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Valerate.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.25	—	3.50	Technical.....lb.	.48	—	.56	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.26	—	.36	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Anise Seed.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Star.....lb.	.28	—	.31	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Antipyrine.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor- phous, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	—	2.25	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	—	2.25	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Aristol, Bayer.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Jamaica.....lb.	.16	—	.18	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	—	.37																																																				
Arctic, select, white.....lb.	.45	—	.50	1st select powdered.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Seconda.....lb.	.40	—	.43	Powdered.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Sorts.....lb.	.20	—	.30	Sorts, sifted.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Acetanilid.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Acetone, Pur. C. P., med lb.	.40	—	.43	Technical.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.....lb.	4.90	—	5.10	Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb.	.10	—	.12	U. S. P., 36 p. c.....lb.	.10	—	.13	C. P., Glacial, 99 1/2% lb.	.25	—	.30	Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz.	.20	—	.25	German.....lb.	2.90	—	3.20	Boracic, cryst.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Powdered.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Impalp.....lb.	.20	—	.28	Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb.	1.40	—	1.40	Cacodylic.....oz.	.85	—	.85	Camphoric.....lb.	4.55	—	4.55	Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb.	1.65	—	1.70	10 and 15-lb. can.....lb.	1.70	—	1.75	Crystals, 1-lb. bottles lb.	1.70	—	1.75	Crude, 10-95 p. c. gal.	.40	—	.40	Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	C. P.....oz.	.32	—	.32	Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz.	.25	—	.28	Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz.	.20	—	.22	Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.25	—	.25	Citric, cryst., (kegs).....lb.	.70	—	.75	Granulated.....lb.	.75	—	.95	Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot. lb.	.85	—	1.00	Gallie.....oz.	.10	—	.12	1/4, 1/2, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Glycerophosphoric.....lb.	.22	—	.30	Hippuric.....oz.	.35	—	.40	Hydroiodic, sp. gr. 1.150. oz.	.50	—	.52	Hydrobromic, true.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Dil., U.S.P., oz v. incl. oz.	.05	—	.30	Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50	52 p. c., ceres. bt. lb.	.70	—	.70	Hypophosphorous, sol, 30 per cent.....oz.	.12	—	.12	U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz.	.06	—	.10	Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Dilute.....oz.	.08	—	.08	Molybdic, C. P.....lb.	6.50	—	7.00	Muriatic, conc. 20° (Cae. boys 120 lbs 2 1/2 c) lb.	.05	—	.07	C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb.	.10	—	.15	Nitro-Muriatic.....lb.	.25	—	.25	Oleic, purified.....lb.	.25	—	.25	Oxalic.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Phosphoric, diluted.....lb.	.14	—	.19	U.S.P., 1880, 50 p. c. lb.	.35	—	.40	Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Glacial sticks.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Picric.....lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Pyrogallie, 1/4, 1/2, and 1 lb. cans.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75	1 oz. v.....oz.	.20	—	.24	Pyroigneous, purified.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Crude.....gal.	.20	—	.30	Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb.	2.85	—	2.95	Bulk.....lb.	2.75	—	2.85	From Gautheria, oz. v.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb.	—	—	.50	Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) lb.	.05	—	.06	C. P.....lb.	.13	—	.16	Sulphurous, U.S.P. so'n lb.	.12	—	.14	Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb.	.90	—	.90	Medicinal.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Tartaric, cryst.....lb.	.51	—	.56	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Trichloracetic.....oz.	.16	—	.18	Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz.	.16	—	.18																																																																
Asarone.....oz.	—	—	3.75	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b. lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Root, English.....lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Root, German.....lb.	.31	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	1.95	—	1.95	Aconitine, Amorp., 1/2 oz. v. ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	.70	—	.70	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.60	—	1.70	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Hydrous.....lb.	.48	—	.70	Agar.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Agaricin.....oz.	4.50	—	5.00	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	2.60	—	2.70	Less.....gal.	2.80	—	2.90	Com. 95%, U.S.P. bbls. gal.	2.57	—	2.58	Less.....gal.	2.75	—	2.85	Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bbls. gal.	.40	—	.45	Methyllic (Wood) bbls. gal.	.50	—	.65	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.26	—	.32	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Cape.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.45	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Alum. Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	.05	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.04	—	.08	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.07	—	.08	Cryst. C. P.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	4.50	Ammonia Water, 18 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.07	20 deg.....lb.	.07	—	.09 1/2	26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. oz.	.10	—	.14	Benzoate.....lb.	.15	—	.20	From true Benzoic A. oz.	.22	—	.26	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. lb.	.25	—	.31	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Hypophosph. (1.85).....oz.	.18	—	.22	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50	Molybdate.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Muriate.....lb.	.14	—	.17	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.14	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.22	—	.23	Granulated.....lb.	.22	—	.23	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.00	—	1.35	Salicylate.....lb.	.06	—	.12	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Valerate.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.25	—	3.50	Technical.....lb.	.48	—	.56	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.26	—	.36	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Anise Seed.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Star.....lb.	.28	—	.31	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Antipyrine.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor- phous, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	—	2.25	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	—	2.25	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Aristol, Bayer.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Jamaica.....lb.	.16	—	.18	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	—	.37
Asarone.....oz.	—	—	3.75	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b. lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Root, English.....lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Root, German.....lb.	.31	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	1.95	—	1.95	Aconitine, Amorp., 1/2 oz. v. ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	.70	—	.70	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.60	—	1.70	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Hydrous.....lb.	.48	—	.70	Agar.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Agaricin.....oz.	4.50	—	5.00	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	2.60	—	2.70	Less.....gal.	2.80	—	2.90	Com. 95%, U.S.P. bbls. gal.	2.57	—	2.58	Less.....gal.	2.75	—	2.85	Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bbls. gal.	.40	—	.45	Methyllic (Wood) bbls. gal.	.50	—	.65	Alkanet Root.....lb.	.26	—	.32	Allspice, clean.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Sweet, Jordan.....lb.	.45	—	.55	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Powdered.....lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Cape.....lb.	.14	—	.18	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Curacao, gourds.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Socotrine, True.....lb.	.30	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.45	Purified.....lb.	.75	—	1.00	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Althea Root, Cut.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Alum. Ammonia, bbls.....lb.	.04	—	.05	Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb.	.05	—	.06	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb.	.04	—	.08	Aluminum Acetate.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Metallic, powdered.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb.	.07	—	.08	Cryst. C. P.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Purified.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Ambergris, gray.....dr.	4.00	—	4.50	Ammonia Water, 18 deg.....lb.	.05	—	.07	20 deg.....lb.	.07	—	.09 1/2	26 deg., Conc.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.75	—	.75	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. oz.	.10	—	.14	Benzoate.....lb.	.15	—	.20	From true Benzoic A. oz.	.22	—	.26	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Carbonate, Jars.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. lb.	.25	—	.31	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	.12	—	.15	Hypophosph. (1.85).....oz.	.18	—	.22	Iodide.....lb.	4.40	—	4.50	Molybdate.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Muriate.....lb.	.14	—	.17	Com'l Gran.....lb.	.08 1/4	—	.14	C. P. Gran.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Nitrate, cryst.....lb.	.22	—	.23	Granulated.....lb.	.22	—	.23	Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	1.00	—	1.35	Salicylate.....lb.	.06	—	.12	Pure, resub.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Valerate.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Amyl Acetate.....gal.	3.25	—	3.50	Technical.....lb.	.48	—	.56	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb.	.26	—	.36	Seed.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Anise Seed.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Star.....lb.	.28	—	.31	Angostura Bark.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Annato Seed.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Antipyrine.....oz.	.65	—	.75	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor- phous, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	—	2.25	Crystals, 1/2 oz. v.....ea.	2.10	—	2.25	Areca Nuts.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Aristol, Bayer.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Arnica Flowers.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Arrowroot, American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Bermuda, true.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Jamaica.....lb.	.16	—	.18	St. Vincent.....lb.	.16	—	.18	Taylor's, 1/4 lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb.....lb.	.34	—	.37
Asarone.....oz.	—	—	3.75	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b. lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Leaves, German.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Root, English.....lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Root, German.....lb.	.31	—	.36	Powdered.....lb.	1.95	—	1.95	Aconitine, Amorp., 1/2 oz. v. ea.	1.00	—	1.00	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. ea.	.70	—	.70	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea.	1.60	—	1.70	Adeps, Lanac, Anhydrous lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Hydrous.....lb.	.48	—	.70	Agar.....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Agaricin.....oz.	4.50	—	5.00	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal.	2.60	—	2.70	Less.....gal.	2.80	—	2.90	Com. 95%, U.S.P. bbls. gal.	2.57	—	2.58	Less.....gal.	2.75	—	2.85	Denatured, bls. & 1/2 bbls. gal.	.40	—	.45	Methyllic (Wood) bbls. gal.	.50	—	.65	Al																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

Comparative Prices

(Continued from page 3.)

German, yellow	lb.	.04	—	.103½
Quince	lb.	.60	—	.70
Worm, Levant	lb.	.09½	—	.85
GUMS				
Asafetida, whole	lb.	.25	—	.36
Chicle	lb.	.60	—	.65
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.09	—	.06½
Sandarac	lb.	.19	—	.23
Senegal, picked	lb.	.14	—	.18
WAXES				
Bayberry	lb.	.27	—	.21
Bees, white	lb.	.47½	—	.44
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	—	.45
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.12	—	.13
HEAVY CHEMICALS				
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	1.50	—	3.50
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.07¾	—	.15
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	1.05	—	2.40
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.06¾	—	.21
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.03	—	.22
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.07¾	—	.30
Powdered	lb.	.07¾	—	.33
Muriate	ton	39.07	—	200.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	.21	—	1.15
Yellow	lb.	.12½	—	.80
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	.04¾	—	.12½
Refined	lb.	.04¾	—	.12½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots	100 lbs.	.75	—	.60
Caustic, domestic, 60 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.55	—	2.75
DYESTUFFS				
Alizarine, red paste	lb.	.15½	—	.25
Aniline Oil, in drums	lb.	.10½	—	1.15
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.30
Divi-divi	ton	45.00	—	40.00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	.67½	—	3.00
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.18	—	.90
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.16	—	.18
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c.	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Aleppy	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	bl.	.05¾	—	.32
OILS				
ANIMAL AND FISH				
Cod Liver	bbl.	20.00	—	40.00
Sperm, bleached, winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.70	—	.70
Stearic Acid, domestic	lb.	.08¾	—	.14
VEGETABLE				
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.08½	—	.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	.51	—	.57
Olive, denatured	gal.	.83	—	.90
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.34	—	.48
Soya Bean, English, bbls.	lb.	Nom'l	—	.06½
China, bbls.	lb.	.06¼	—	.06½

Barometers of the War

Nearly all drug and chemical prices have become simply barometers of the war. Conditions in Europe are the deciding factors in supply and demand. This is true in large measure whether the products consumed here are made at home or imported from abroad. Consequently any analysis of the price tabulations which are printed in this periodical inevitably yields conclusions which have been truisms for some time. For instance everybody knows that the spectacular sky-rocketing of carboic acid and potash compounds are due to restrictions on importations from England and Germany, just as everyone knows that a demand abroad for chemicals used in producing ammunition has hoisted the quotations on these chemicals here.

Rise in Coal Tar Products

It is superfluous to dilate on the rise in prices of coal tar products or of potash compounds. We import coal tar products heavily from Germany, and get practically all of our potash from her. We are getting neither now. Domestic production is inadequate. Higher cost is the obvious penalty which the war has thus imposed upon us.

Opium and codeine and morphine owe their added cost to slightly different circumstances. The most of the medicinal opium brought to this country comes from Asia Minor. Trade routes from Turkey are now obstructed, the country is more or less paralyzed by war, and Trieste, the sea-outlet on the north for much of her drug production, is closed to commerce by the warships of the allies. Add to these conditions the greater demand for morphine which wounded soldiers create, and the rise in the price of opium is easily explicable. On the other hand, a lessening of consumption under the operation of the Harrison narcotic law is reported, and if it were not for the inquiry for export, price comparisons would show a greater range.

Although we probably produce enough quicksilver for our own consumption, the price of this material has also been elevated by the European conflict. Mercury, in one form or another, enters into the manufacture of explosive caps, of electrical appliances and of scientific apparatus, and is therefore sought more avidly than usual by the belligerent countries. We are accustomed to export some of our mercury and also to import some, the direction of the commerce varying with the needs of the moment. Most of our imported mercury comes through England, presumably from Spain. Such imports are now probably attended by shipping difficulties and higher costs. These circumstances have combined to build up a price two and a half times as high as the one at which mercury sold a year ago. It is not improbable that export statistics will show, also, that a greater part than usual of the supply produced here has been sent across the ocean.

Botanical Drugs Affected

Crude botanical drugs have been directly affected by the war. The Belgian and German armies have fought on fields where the chamomile grows, and the Kaiser's soldiers have trampled dandelions, and valerian and belladonna leaves. Some of these plants grow in the very region where the battles are now raging. Not only do they suffer from bootheels, but they also lack adequate cultivation on account of scarcity of labor.

Messina essences are normally sold to Germany in large quantities. When her importing purchasing power was cut off, lemon, orange, and bergamot oils were sent to this country in extraordinary quantities. It was said that this market was overloaded. But after Italy's entrance into the war, prices abroad on these products advanced. They have also been rising here, although still below the figures for last year. Some persons contend that the recent rising tendency in the United States is a reflection of the European advance rather than an increase due to a prospect of immediate shortage in this country.

The influx of bromine from Germany to other countries was stopped by the war, of course. We are supplying a part of this demand now, and the price of this article, as well as that of potassium bromide and sodium bromide, more than doubled.

Lack of labor in France has had a rather bullish influence on tartar products. After Italy joined the Allies, the price of tartaric acid went up a few cents more. Italy at war can not produce as much of argols as can Italy at peace. It is possible that Rochelle salt, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and seidlitz mixture may reach figures not anticipated now. If antimony becomes much higher, tartar emetic, on account of its antimony content, must also rise.

Thymol has receded in price, even though the present figure at which it is quoted is about four times the quotation of July 1, 1914. The advance in thymol has been due to the fact that its manufacture, from Ajowan seeds grown in India, has been controlled by Germany. Since the war, of course, the seeds have not been shipped to Germany. A diminished stock of thymol is the natural deduction.

Among other advances which have been generally remarked are those affecting acetphenetidin, acetanilid, and citric acid. Citric acid is up on account of difficulties in importations, coupled with the added expenses with which war burdens transportation. One may wonder how the price will be affected as Italy begins to feel more the need of laborers whom she has sent to war. We depend practically entirely upon Germany for acetphenetidin, and Germany is not supplying her foreign customers just now. Acetphenetidin and allied synthetics presuppose phenol. Phenol importations have been cut off, and domestic production has not been increased in compensating ratio.

There has been a progressive stringency in Russian mineral oil. This oil is ordinarily sent to Germany for refining, inasmuch as Russia has no adequate refineries.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff. lb.	.60	—	.75	Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	—	.20	Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	—	.31	
Hydrochlor. (true salt) oz.	.50	—	.60	Blue	lb.	.14	—	.19	Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	—	.08	
Sulphate, 1/4ths	oz.	.65	—	.70	Colchicum Root	lb.	.30	—	.33	Gallangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	—	.35
Valerate	oz.	.60	—	.70	Powdered	lb.	.38	—	.41	Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.22	—	.24	Seed	lb.	1.00	1.15	Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.15	1.25		
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.31	Powdered	lb.	1.10	1.25	Gamboge, blocky	lb.	.85	—	.95	
White, peeled and split lb.	.60	—	.70	Colloidon, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	—	.60	Powdered	lb.	.95	—	1.05	
Calcium, Benzozate	oz.	.85	—	.95	Flexible	lb.	.55	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	.85	—	.95
Bromide	lb.	.85	—	.95	Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	—	.50	Garlic, on strings	string	.20	—	.25
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	—	.10	Pulp	lb.	.80	—	.90	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)				
Fused	lb.	.55	—	.75	Colemba Root	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelatin, Pink	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Granulated	lb.	.55	—	.75	Coltsfoot Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gold	lb.	.45	—	.50
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.16	—	.22	Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	—	.26	Silver	lb.	.45	—	.50
Hypophosphate	lb.	.95	—	1.05	Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.40	—	.45	Gelsemium (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	—	5.00
Iodide	lb.	5.50	—	5.75	Conium Leaves	lb.	.18	—	.22	Gelseminine, C.P., crys-				
Lactate	oz.	.10	—	.12	Seed	lb.	.20	—	.25	tal, Ger., 15 gr.v. ea.				5.00
Lactophosphate Sol	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	lb.	.20	—	.22
Permanganate	oz.	.25	—	.30	Para	lb.	.47	—	.52	Gelsemium Root	lb.	.30	—	.35
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.19	—	.40	Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered	lb.	.14	—	.17
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	—	.40	Ammoniated	lb.	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root	lb.	.20	—	.23
Sulphite	lb.	.14	—	.16	Carbonate	lb.	.24	—	.32	Powdered	lb.	.12	—	.14
Sulphocarbonate	oz.	.10	—	.13	Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.55	—	.60	Ginger Root, African	lb.	.16	—	.18
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.60	—	.65	Iodide	oz.	.40	—	.46	Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.24
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)					Subacetate (Verdigria)	lb.	.42	—	.43	Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	—	.26
Camphor, refined	lb.	.45	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Ground	lb.	.27	—	.31
1/4 lb. squares	lb.	.46	—	.50	Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	—	.15	Powdered	lb.			
Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60	Barrels	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Ginseng	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Japanese	lb.	.45	—	.55	Powdered	lb.	.13	—	.16	Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums				
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10 1/2	Copperas	100 lbs.	1.00	1.12		and bbls. added lb.		.23	—	.24
Smyrna	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/2	Coriander	lb.	.10	—	.12	In cans	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25 1/2
So. American	lb.	.30	—	.34	Powdered	lb.	.15	—	.21	Less	lb.	.32	—	.35
Cannella Bark, powdered	lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Corrosive Sublimate (see					Gold and Sodium Chloride,				
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	6.75	—	7.25	Mercury Bichloride)					U.S.P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted lb.	6.40	—	7.20	Cotton, true, 1/4oz. v.	oz.	.20	—	.25	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	—	1.40	
Powdered	lb.	1.50	—	1.55	Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.25	—	.30	Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.00	—	5.20
Chinese	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered	lb.	5.25	—	5.35
Capsicum	lb.	.25	—	.30	Cramp Bark	lb.	.20	—	.25	Grains of Paradise	lb.	.40	—	.45
Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Coumarin	oz.	.48	—	.56	Powdered	lb.	.46	—	.51
Caraway	lb.	.14	—	.16	Cranebill	lb.	.24	—	.29	Grindelia Robusta Herb.	lb.	.22	—	.27
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22	Powdered	lb.	.30	—	.35	Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.32
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.16	—	.20	Cream Tartar, powd.	lb.	.37	—	.45	Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	—	.45
Tetrachloride	lb.	.24	—	.27	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Powdered	lb.	.50	—	.60
Cardamom, Seed bleached lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Carbonate	oz.	.20	—	.25	Wood rasped	lb.	.03	—	.06	
Decoricated	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.35	—	.38	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Powdered	lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	—	.72	Carbonate (lb. 4.25)	oz.	.30	—	.35
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.35	—	.42	Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.75	Salicyl. (Guaiac Salol)	oz.	1.60	—	1.64
Cascara Sagrada Bark	lb.	.18	—	.20	Cudbear	lb.	.30	—	.40	Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	1.34	—	1.34
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.22	—	.26	Culver's Root	lb.	.25	—	.30	Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Cassia, China	lb.	.16	—	.20	Cumin Seed	lb.	.32	—	.38	Powdered	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.22	Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.24	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	—	.25
Fistula	lb.	.15	—	.20	Dandelion Herb	lb.	.25	—	.30	Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	—	.60	Root	lb.	.32	—	.35	Sheet	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.65	Cut	lb.	.38	—	.44	Heliotropin	oz.	.15	—	.18
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.16	—	.18	Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.07	—	.14	Hemlock Bark, crushed	oz.	.18	—	.20
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	—	.30	White	lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered	lb.	.80	—	.85
Celery Seed	lb.	.26	—	.30	Digitalin, 1/4ths	oz.	10.75	—	10.75	Hemol	oz.	.06 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Cerecin, white	lb.	.25	—	.30	15 gr. vials	ea.	.50	—	.55	Hemp Seed	lb.			
Yellow	lb.	.18	—	.20	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.				Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.			
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.33	—	.37	German	lb.	.35	—	.40	German	lb.	.32	—	.42
Chalk, Precipitated, English					Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.47	Powdered	lb.	.38	—	.46
7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	—	.14	Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.35	—	.40	Seed	lb.			
Prepared, Eng. Thomas,					Dog Grass, cut	lb.	.50	—	.60	Henna Leaves	lb.	.25	—	.35
8 lb. box, white, box	lb.	.50	—	.60	Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50	—	4.00	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ea.	lb.	.85	—	1.09
Pink	lb.	.60	—	.70	Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.40	—	.60	Hexamethylenamine	lb.			
White, bbls.	lb.	.00 3/4	—	.04	Extra	lb.	1.00	—	1.25	Holocalin, 1 gm. vials	ea.	.41	—	.50
Chamomile Flowers, Hun. lb.	.75	—	.85	Reeds	lb.	.85	—	.95	Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.22	—	.33	
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.48	—	.55	Duotol	oz.				Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chicle	lb.	.70	—	.75	Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	—	.40	Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	—	.45
Chinoidine	oz.	.11	—	.12	Echinacea Root	lb.	.20	—	.30	Salicylate and Sulphate gr.	lb.	.40	—	.45
Chinolin, pure	oz.	.25	—	.30	Elaterium	oz.	.70	—	.75	Honey, strained	lb.	.12	—	.15
Chiretta	lb.	1.10	—	1.30	Elderberries	lb.	.25	—	.30	Hops, select (1914)	lb.	.36	—	.43
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	.40	—	.50	Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	—	.37	Pressed, 1/4 & 1/2 lb. pkgs.	lb.	.39	—	.45
Chloroform	lb.	.24	—	.26	Juice, Sambuci	lb.	.18	—	.20	Horshound Leaves	lb.	.20	—	.25
Chrysarobin	oz.	.28	—	.32	Elecampane Root	lb.	.22	—	.26	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. oz.	28.00	—	30.00	
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'dlb.	lb.	.36	—	.38	Ground	lb.	.28	—	.32	Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Red	lb.	.38	—	.44	Elm Bark, select	lb.	.30	—	.35	Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.38	—	.44	Ground, pure	lb.	.30	—	.35	Hydrochinon	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure oz.	.45	—	.50	Powdered, pure	lb.	.23	—	.33	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol.,					
Salicylate	oz.	.22	—	.30	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Medicinal	lb.	.20	—	.25
Sulphate	oz.	.14	—	.18	Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Sol. Technical	lb.			
Civet	oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	—	.60	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.20	—	.29
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.25	—	.30	Chloric, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	—	.60	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15				
Powdered, pure	lb.	.28	—	.30	Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	—	1.10	gr. vials	ea.			
Penang	lb.	.42	—	.46	U.S.P.	lb.	.30	—	.32	Crystal, white	gr.	.30	—	.40
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	—	.48	U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.29	—	.36	Hydrobromide	gr.	.17	—	.20
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v. or.	4.20	—	4.45	Washed	lb.	.29	—	.36	Iceland Moss	lb.	.16	—	.18	
Hydrochlor., crys., ozs.	4.45	—	4.60	Valerianic	oz.	.25	—	.30	Ichthyol, true	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	
1/4 oz. vials	oz.	.80	—	1.00	Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.				Indigo, Bengal, true	lb.			
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	lb.				Eucalyptol, U. S. F.	oz.	.08	—	.10	Manila	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Coea Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	.55	—	.60	Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	—	.20	Insect Powder	lb.	.50	—	.60
Truxillo	lb.	.15	—	.20	Euonymin (Eelec. powd.)	oz.	.40	—	.45	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.	lb.	.65	—	.75
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.20	—	.25	Euphorbium	lb.	.34	—	.38	Iodine Bromide	oz.			
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.85	Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.45	Resublimed	lb.	4.15	—	4.25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.80	—	.95	Euquinine	oz.	1.40	—	1.40	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.60	—	4.75
Powdered	lb.	7.25	—	7.50	Exalgine	oz.	1.40	—	1.40	Deodorized	oz.	.60	—	.64
Codeine	oz.	6.75	—	7.25	Fennel Seed	lb.	.38	—	.50	Ipecac Root, Carthagenia	lb.	3.00	—	3.30
Phosphate	oz.	7.00	—	7.50	Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	9.00	—	9.50	Powdered	lb.	3.10	—	3.40
Sulphate	oz.				Ground	lb.	.08	—	.10	Rio	lb.	5.90	—	6.25
					Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.08	—	.10	Irisin Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	—	.25

Canada Behind In Chemicals

**Professor Evans of Ontario Says
British Government Should En-
courage Production.**

Canada, working co-operatively with Great Britain could profitably produce and manufacture medicinal and industrial chemicals and the "world monopoly" held by Germany could be transferred to the British Empire, according to Professor Evans, a lecturer in analytical chemistry at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

In a paper read before the semiannual meeting of the college, held the fore part of this month, Professor Evans said: "As a country we are still in our infancy. Our consumption of chemicals is limited and expensive plants make it impossible for us to manufacture these commodities economically. The substances depending for their manufacture on the use of alcohol cannot now be made in Canada. With free alcohol these could be made profitably. It is felt that the Government should be urged to grant free alcohol for technical purposes. The refusal of the British Government to give free alcohol to the aniline industry was the cause of the decline, and the manufacture was transferred to Germany.

Germany's Control of Potash

"Germany has also practically a world monopoly in the supply of potash. Although the United States has spent large sums of money in recent years trying to discover economical methods of producing potash they have been unsuccessful. Canada formerly produced large quantities of potassium carbonate because of the abundant supplies of wood ashes from the clearing of forests. From three to five per cent of the potash may be obtained from sawdust but it seems that the processes are not profitable. There are said to be large deposits of feldspar near Kingston, Ontario, containing about 18 per cent of potash, but the problem is to discover satisfactory methods of extraction.

"There are many chemicals which we do not make profitably, such as ammonia, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, formaldehyde, wood alcohol, crude carbolic acid, crude naphthalene, etc. Although we are faced by many difficulties we have reached a point when vast strides might be made in increasing the number of chemicals we manufacture, and in our output.

Co-operation is Urged

"I think that the matter should be co-operated in by the British Empire as a whole, the aim being to make ourselves independent of the German manufacturers. The intellectual calibre of the British public is certainly not inferior to that of Germany. We have as many men of outstanding ability as that country, but they have excelled in organized effort and hard work.

"The success of the German chemical manufacturers was due to the possession of research laboratories fully equipped and manned by university trained chemists. The German Government spends large sums of money in technical education and sees to it that the chemists' knowledge is turned to practical account. Special facilities are

given by the government to the manufacturers and the banks also freely assist.

"Our government should be urged to investigate the matter most thoroughly, and, if necessary, be prepared to spend money on it. There is no reason why the British Empire should take second place to any other empire or country in chemical manufacture, providing that we put forth organized effort."

ELECT W. H. TIBBALS PRESIDENT

W. H. Tibbals, of Somerset, was elected president of the Kentucky State Pharmaceutical Association, at its thirty-eighth annual meeting held at Dawson Springs, June 15, 16 and 17. Others elected are: Secretary, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort; treasurer Vernon Driskell, Carrollton; chairman executive committee, Leon Evans, Mayfield.

About 200 attended this convention. Resolutions were adopted re-endorsing the Stevens bill.

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL MARKET

Great quantities of chemicals purchased in the United States, England and other countries, can not reach Moscow and according to Consul General Snodgrass at that place, the Russian market is seriously affected by the lack of supplies. Under date of May 14 he writes: "Prices on the Moscow exchange are as follows:

Russian borax in crystals, \$14.26 per 100 pounds; Russian yellow wax, \$59.89 per 100 pounds; Russian white wax, \$62.74 per 100 pounds.

American resin is sold at \$8.56 per 100 pounds. One of the Russian firms succeeded in getting some thousand barrels direct from the United States, which is selling at prices three times as high as in ordinary times. Gum tragacanth is sold at \$17.11 to \$99.83 per 100 pounds; white dextrin, \$6.42 per 100 pounds. The price of chloride of lime is \$2.85 to \$5.34, but at present the manufacturers are delivering it in limited quantities only, direct to the consumers.

Although there is a sufficient supply of pyrites, the works are so busy with Government orders that they produce only small quantities of sulphuric acid for the market, and the supply does not meet the demand. For the same reason there is an insufficient supply of nitric acid, and the price has risen from \$2.85 to \$35.66 per 100 pounds. Castor oil is sold at \$25.67; coconut oil from Ceylon at \$29.93; cottonseed oil, \$9.11. Ammonia in powder sells at \$7.14; in crystals, \$15.70; spirits of ammonia, \$4.98 per 100 pounds. There are abundant supplies of potash at the places of production, but there is no possibility of transporting it to Moscow, where a lack is felt. However, the most important soap manufacturers have a sufficient supply of this article to last until June. There is little sulphur in lumps and the prices reach \$14.26 for raw sulphur and \$18.77 for refined. Some works and factories that had purchased a supply of sulphur for their requirements find it more profitable to store their production for the time being and to sell their sulphur at high prices. A steamer with a cargo of about 18,000 tons of Chile saltpeter is said to be on its way to Archangel."

Did Not Handle Narcotics, But—

"Hollier Than Thou" St. Louis Concern Swindled Many Missouri Druggists on Patent Medicine Deal

Hundreds of retail druggists in southeastern Missouri have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by a scheme which for audacity exceeds anything J. Rufus Wallingford of "Get-Rich-Quick" fame ever dreamed of putting over.

The promoters of the enterprise, according to the St. Louis Post-Despatch, did their work under the name of the "Metropolitan Drug Company" of St. Louis. For six weeks this "company" occupied an office in the Gay building, Third and Pine streets and ostensibly was doing a jobbing business in patent medicines. A sign on the door announced "G. P. Ransom" to be the proprietor and also volunteered the information that "we do not handle narcotics."

The firm did a rushing business, according to Harry H. Miller, who says he was persuaded by Ransom to invest several thousand dollars. The method of operation was to go to the retail dealers and buy up their old stock of patent medicines at a discount, promising to send a fresh supply or a check for the amount purchased. Miller, who was employed in the St. Louis office, said that hundreds of cases of medicines came in and were at once shipped out again.

About a month ago Miller went to the office one morning to find it cleared out and only a note on the rented typewriter telling to whom it belonged to give any clew as to the whereabouts of the members of the firm. Ransom and his wife, who had charge of the office, had both disappeared. Soon after complaints came in from many druggists in Southeast Missouri saying that they had never received any return for thousands of dollars worth of patent medicines they had shipped to the St. Louis office.

Investigation developed the fact that when the Gay building office was opened, a couple of desks were bought from the janitor, shelves were built with money advanced by Miller and a typewriter was rented. Miller sent a man to Taney county to investigate the title to a mortgage which Ransom had given as security for money advanced and the man reported the land was perpendicular and the title to the mortgage hard to trace.

The Illinois State Civil Service Commission will hold an examination for pharmacist at State institutions on Saturday, July 10, at Anna, Carbondale, Charleston, Chicago, DeKalb, East St. Louis, Elgin, Jacksonville, Kankakee, Lincoln, Macomb, Mr. Vernon, Normal, Peoria, Pontiac, Quincy, Rockford, Springfield, Urbana, and Watertown. This examination is open to men and women over 21 years of age, residents of Illinois. At present there are two positions to be filled. The starting salary is \$50 a month and full maintenance, including meals, room and ordinary washing, with possibility of increase to \$70 a month and full maintenance.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Iron Chloride, crst., U.S. ....lb.	.18	— .20	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon oz.	— .70	Oil Gaultheria Leaf .....lb.	4.50	— 4.75	
Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80	— .90	Phosphate, pure .....oz.	.06	— .08	Geranium, Rose, nat'l. ....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
and Ammonia, Sol. ....lb.	.75	— .83	Sulphate (Sal Epsom) lb.	.05	— .06	Turkish .....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	C. P. Crystals .....lb.	.14	— .16	Ginger .....oz.	.45	— .50
(12p.c.Q.) Scales lb.	2.30	— 2.50	Dried .....lb.	.12	— .20	Gingergrass .....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Quin. & Strychnine ....lb.	2.60	— 3.00	Malva Flowers, large .....lb.	—	—	Haarlem, Dutch .....gross	2.60	— 2.75
Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Blue, small .....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Gold Medal Tilly, large, .....gross	—	—
Iodide .....oz.	.35	— .40	Mandrake Root .....lb.	.18	— .22	Regular .....gross	—	—
Syrup .....lb.	.36	— .42	Powdered .....lb.	.20	— .28	Capsules .....gross	— 27.00	—
Nitrate Solu'n, U.S.P. ....lb.	.27	— .30	Manganese, Bromide .....oz.	.18	— .23	Sylvester's .....doz.	— 3.00	—
Oxalate (Ferrous) .....oz.	.08	— .12	Carbonate, crys., med. ....oz.	.08	— .10	Hemlock .....lb.	.60	— .80
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots. ....lb.	.68	— .73	Chloride, cryst. ....lb.	.25	— .55	Juniper Berries .....lb.	1.60	— 2.00
U. S. P. Scales .....lb.	.75	— .86	Hypophosphite .....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Wood .....lb.	.40	— .50
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	.35	— .40	Lactate .....oz.	.22	— .25	Lard .....gal.	.85	— 1.10
Protocarb (Vallet's M.) ....lb.	.35	— .40	Oxide, black, powd. ....lb.	.08	— .18	Lavender, Mitcham .....oz.	—	—
Pyrophosph. Scales Sol. ....lb.	.75	— .83	Manna, flake, large .....lb.	.92	— 1.00	Flowers .....lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Quevenne's (by hydgn.) ....lb.	.48	— .58	Small .....lb.	.52	— .58	Garden, French .....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Salicylate .....oz.	.11	— .15	Marjoram Leaves, Ger. ....lb.	.50	— .55	Spike .....lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sesquichloride .....lb.	.30	— .35	Mastic .....lb.	.75	— .85	Lemon .....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Solution .....lb.	.09	— .15	Matico leaves .....lb.	.40	— .45	Lemongrass .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Subsulphate .....lb.	.20	— .27	Menthol, cryst. ....lb.	2.85	— 3.05	Limes, expressed .....lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Solution (Monnell's) ....lb.	.12	— .15	Mercury .....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Distilled .....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sulph. (Copperas) 100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.40	Ammon. (pure precip.) ....lb.	1.70	— 1.80	Linseed, boiled .....gal.	.68	— .70
Cryst., pure .....lb.	.08	— .12	Bichloride (cor. sub.) ....lb.	1.35	— 1.45	Raw .....gal.	.67	— .68
Dried .....lb.	.15	— .18	Powdered .....lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Mace, distilled .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Tartrate & Ammonium lb.	.70	— .80	Bisulphate .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Expressed .....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
and Potass., Scales .....lb.	.70	— .80	Chloride, mild (Cal'l) ....lb.	1.45	— 1.55	Male Fern, Ethereal .....lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P. ....lb.	.20	— .23	Iodide, green, Proto. ....lb.	3.15	— 3.90	Mustard, artificial .....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Valerate .....oz.	.20	— .23	Red (Pre.) Biniodide lb.	3.40	— 4.00	Mustard, artificial .....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Isinglass, Russian .....lb.	6.00	— 6.50	Oxide, red (Red Pre.) ....lb.	1.60	— 1.65	Essential .....oz.	.35	— .90
Isabrand Leaves .....lb.	.25	— .35	Yellow .....oz.	.13	— .16	Expressed .....gal.	.90	— 1.10
Jalap Root, selected .....lb.	.20	— .26	Salicylate .....oz.	.27	— .30	Mirbane .....lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered .....lb.	.28	— .32	Sulphate (Turp. M'l) ....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Neatsfoot .....gal.	.75	— 1.15
Juniper Berries .....lb.	.09	— .12	Mercury with Chalk (by succussion) ....lb.	.80	— .90	Neroli, Bigarade, beat. ....oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Kanala .....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Millet Seed .....lb.	.06	— .13	Petale, extra .....oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Powdered .....lb.	1.85	— 2.00	German .....lb.	—	—	Nutmeg .....lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Purified .....lb.	—	—	Morphine, Acet., ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	5.70	— 5.85	Olive Lucca, Cream, ¼ gal. & 1 gal. cans. ....gal.	3.25	— 3.50
Kaolin .....lb.	.07	— .09	Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	6.10	— 6.35	3 and 6 gal. cans. ....gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Kava Kava .....lb.	.35	— .40	Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	5.85	— 6.00	Malaga .....gal.	1.40	— 1.65
Kino .....lb.	.55	— .60	Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	5.70	— 5.85	Orange, bitter .....lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Powdered .....lb.	.65	— .70	Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	5.45	— 5.60	Sweet .....lb.	2.20	— 2.45
Kola Nuts, sml. and lge. ....lb.	.17	— .22	¼ oz. vial .....oz.	5.70	— 5.85	Origanum .....lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered .....lb.	.23	— .28	Valerate, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	5.85	— 6.10	Palm, Lagos .....lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso, powdered .....lb.	.55	— .60	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans. lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Kernel .....lb.	.25	— .30
Lactucarium .....lb.	4.50	— 7.50	Musk Root .....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	Paraffin .....gal.	.40	— .50
Ladies' Slipper Root .....lb.	.47	— .55	Powdered .....lb.	—	—	Light .....gal.	—	—
Lanoline, "B. J. D." .....lb.	—	—	Mustard Seed, black .....lb.	.14	— .16	Russian .....gal.	—	—
Anhydrous .....lb.	—	—	Ground .....lb.	.18	— .20	Patchouli .....oz.	.45	— .60
"Leibreich" .....lb.	—	—	White .....lb.	.15	— .18	Peach Kernels .....lb.	.45	— .50
Anhydrous .....lb.	—	—	Ground .....lb.	.28	— .35	Peanut .....gal.	1.00	— 1.20
Lanum, "Merck" .....lb.	1.20	— 1.30	Myrrh (Gum-Resin) ....lb.	.28	— .40	Pennyroyal .....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Anhydrous .....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Naphthalene, flake or balls lb.	.17	— .19	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.) .....lb.	—	— 3.90
(See also Adeps Lanæ)	—	—	Nickel and Ammon. Sul. ....lb.	.20	— .25	Peppermint, N. Y. ....lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Larkspur Seed .....lb.	.40	— .45	Sulphate .....lb.	—	— .26	Hotchkiss .....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered .....lb.	.50	— .55	Nutgalls .....lb.	.30	— .36	Western .....lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Lavender Flowers .....lb.	.30	— .35	Powdered .....lb.	.38	— .42	Pimenta .....lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Extra .....lb.	.40	— .45	Nutmegs .....lb.	.25	— .29	Pine Needles .....lb.	.75	— 1.75
Hand picked .....lb.	.45	— .50	Extra large .....lb.	.80	— .32	Poppy, true .....lb.	.20	— .25
Lead Acetate (Sugar) .....lb.	.29	— .25	Nux Vomica .....lb.	.12	— .14	Rape Seed .....gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Chloride .....lb.	.65	— .75	Powdered .....lb.	.22	— .26	Rose, Kissanlik .....oz.	10.00	— 11.00
Iodide, powdered .....oz.	.34	— .38	Oil, Almond, bitter .....lb.	6.25	— 7.00	Artificial .....oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Nitrate .....lb.	.20	— .38	Without Acid .....lb.	7.00	— 8.00	Rosemary Flowers .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Leeches, best Swedish .....ea.	.12	— .15	Sweet, pure .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Trieste .....lb.	.75	— .90
Lemon Peel, Ribbons .....lb.	.15	— .20	Amber, crude, dark .....lb.	.20	— .25	Rosin .....gal.	.35	— .70
Ground .....lb.	.20	— .25	Rectified .....lb.	.30	— .35	Rue, pure .....oz.	.40	— .50
Licorice, Corig .....lb.	.35	— .40	Aniseed, Star .....lb.	1.50	— 1.60	Salad, Union Oil Co. ....gal.	.70	— .75
Mass .....lb.	.29	— .34	ed. bbls., or less. ....gal.	.85	— 1.00	Sandalwood, English .....lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45	Bergamot .....lb.	3.75	— 3.85	Savin .....lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Root, Russian, cut .....lb.	.24	— .28	Birch, Black (Betula) ....lb.	2.45	— 2.60	Spearment, pure .....lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Powdered .....lb.	.22	— .26	Cade .....lb.	.25	— .30	Sassafras .....lb.	.85	— 1.00
Root, Spanish, bundles ....lb.	.17	— .22	Cajuput, bottles .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Sperm, winter, bickd. ....gal.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered .....lb.	.18	— .23	Camphor .....lb.	.22	— .28	Spruce .....lb.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk .....lb.	.05 ¼	— .06 ¼	Caraway .....lb.	2.25	— 2.30	Tansy .....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Assort., 1, ¼ and ¼ lb. ....lb.	.10	— .12	Cassia .....lb.	1.25	— 1.60	Tar, U.S.P. ....gal.	.40	— .50
Lithium Acetate .....oz.	—	— .22	Castor, American .....lb.	1.25 ½	— .16	Thyme, commercial .....lb.	.35	— .75
Bitartrate .....oz.	—	— .24	Cedar Leaves, pure .....lb.	.65	— .75	Red, No. 1 .....lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Bromide .....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Wood .....lb.	.26	— .32	White .....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Carbonate .....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Celery .....oz.	.85	— .95	Whale .....gal.	.70	— .75
Citrate .....lb.	1.70	— 1.85	Chaulmoogra .....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Wine, Ethereal, light. ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.35	— .40	Cinnamon, Ceylon .....oz.	.80	— .90	Heavy, true, f. grapes. ....lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Salicylate .....lb.	2.60	— 2.75	Citronella .....lb.	.58	— .60	Wintergreen .....lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Lobelia Herb .....lb.	.20	— .25	Cloves .....lb.	1.35	— 1.45	Synthetic .....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Powdered .....lb.	.25	— .30	Coconut, Cochinchina .....lb.	.22	— .25	Wormseed, Baltimore .....lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Seed, clean .....lb.	.35	— .40	Cevlon .....lb.	.18	— .23	W'mwood, Amer., good. ....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered .....lb.	.40	— .45	Copra .....lb.	.18	— .23	Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ .....lb.	.95	— 1.05
Lovage Root, sel., white. ....lb.	.90	— 1.00	Cod Liver, New'land gal.	1.60	— 1.70	1/3 Mercury .....lb.	.85	— .95
Seed .....lb.	.60	— .70	Norwegian .....gal.	1.90	— 2.00	Olibanum .....lb.	.20	— .26
Lupulin .....lb.	2.50	— 2.60	Bbls. ....ea.	51.00	— 54.00	Opium (Natural) .....lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Lycopodium .....lb.	1.10	— 1.20	¼ bbls. ....ea.	28.00	— 30.00	Granulated .....lb.	8.85	— 9.00
Mace, whole .....lb.	.65	— .70	Copaiba, pure .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	U. S. P., powdered lb.	8.75	— 8.95
Powdered .....lb.	.75	— .80	Coriander .....oz.	.70	— .90	Orange Flowers .....lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Magnesium, Benzoate .....oz.	—	— .20	Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ....gal.	.78	— .83	Peel, Curacao .....lb.	.10	— .15
Calcined .....lb.	.50	— .62	Croton .....lb.	1.20	— 1.35	Orria, Florentine .....lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate, 4 ozs. ....lb.	.14	— .24	Cubeb .....lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Select Finger .....lb.	.90	— 2.00
2 ozs. ....lb.	.16	— .25	Cumin .....lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Verona .....lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered .....lb.	.20	— .25	Dill .....oz.	.40	— .45	Paraffin .....lb.	.10	— .12
Ponderous .....lb.	.80	— .85	Erigeron, true .....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	Paraform .....oz.	.10	— .14
Glycerophosphate .....oz.	.30	— .32	Eucalyptus .....lb.	.75	— .85	Paraldehyde .....lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Hypophosphite, pure .....lb.	1.75	— 1.85	Fennel Seed, pure .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25			
Metal, Powdered .....oz.	.30	— .32						

Chittam Bark Season Is On

**Center of This Industry is Oregon,
Where Natives Find Peeling Very
Profitable Employment.**

Chittam bark peeling, according to reports from Oregon, is now in full blast. It is said that those who have homesteads in the favored section in the vicinity of Salem, find the peeling very profitable work. Chittam or cascara sagrada bark is collected from the end of May until the end of August, during which period it is easily separated from the tree. The trunk bark is usually taken off first in narrow, longitudinal strips, the rough bark at the base of the tree being avoided. The tree top is then felled and peeled. The strips of bark are placed on racks, wires or other devices to dry, the inner surface being turned away from the sun. The sunlight changes the moist, yellow surface of the fresh bark to a dark-brown color, which is discriminated against by the buyers. Moreover, the outer surface sheds rain more completely in case of bad weather.

The dried bark is broken up to facilitate packing and appears ready for market in sacks containing from 50 to 100 pounds. The market for the drug has been somewhat affected in recent years by the difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of the dried drug gathered one year before use, as required for the U. S. P. *rhamnus purshiana*.

Sources of Supply Shift

According to Dr. R. H. True, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., in an article published in *The Pharmaceutical Era*, January, 1913, the sources from which cascara sagrada has been obtained have shifted forward during the past 10 or 12 years. "It seems that the original commercial supply of cascara bark came from the southern part of the range of *Rhamnus purshiana*, the species producing it. For some years northern California and Oregon supplied the market, but as the price of the bark fell, and the distance of the supply from points of transportation increased, the net results were not sufficiently profitable, and the more convenient supplies of Washington were drawn on to an increasing degree. The center of gravity for the cascara trade seems now to be in that state, while interest concerning the supply to be found in British dominions is beginning to develop."

Besides the U. S. P. requirement, there are other factors which have their effect on the price of cascara sagrada. Many authors state that the peeling kills the trees and a shortage has been expected for years, but so far it has not materialized. One observer asserts that cascara sprouts vigorously from the stump, and that by conservative management the supply can be maintained. Dr. True remarks in the article above quoted that not only supply affects the bark harvest.

"A considerable part of the bark supply is gathered by farmers and their families, homesteaders and others who are able to take a part of their time from their ordinary employment for the gathering of the bark. When conditions require the presence of the gatherers at home, or about their

work elsewhere than in the woods, the price of the bark must feel the result. Thus the importation of laborers to rebuild San Francisco after the earthquake was apparently reflected in the reduced quantity of bark peeled at that time and the consequent rise in price."

Cascara bark has not undergone any spectacular change in price during the past two years, and is one of the few products on the market which has not been materially affected by the war.

NAMES OF SELLERS REQUIRED

New Customs Ruling Meets With Protest from Importers

After July 1, 1915, the names of foreign sellers will be required to be stated in full on all invoices of incoming shipments, instead of being indicated by a key number which corresponds to a similar number designating the seller on a list filed with American consulates abroad and in the office of the collector of customs at the port of entry. This matter has been the subject of protest on the part of the Merchants' Association of New York at the suggestion of a number of its members who are engaged in the import business, and a letter was recently transmitted to Assistant Secretary Andrew J. Peters, in charge of the division of customs.

The letter calls the attention of Assistant Secretary Peters to the situation which may well arise as a result of this change in practice. "You are undoubtedly aware," the letter states, "that importers of various lines of goods often forward entire shipments of the firms on whose account they have been acting and, therefore, the invoices covering such shipments come under the observation of the firms making such purchases from importers. If the name of the foreign shipper, with whom the final purchaser has had no dealings in the matter and a knowledge of whom is an asset to the importing agent, is required to be given in full on the invoices, it may well imperil the whole business of the importing houses. In so far as it has been the desire and practice of the Customs Service at all times to safeguard fully all business and trade secrets in connection with the movement of commodities, it would seem that this requirement was a departure from the usual custom of the service.

"In the second place the problem of enumerating a long list of sellers of goods in connection with a large and mixed shipment collected from many dealers will entail an amount of work which will prove a serious inconvenience to persons making such shipments.

"Moreover, it has been our understanding that the present system, i. e., that of using a key number to indicate sellers, has proven absolutely complete and satisfactory as far as meeting every requirement of the Customs Service is concerned.

"We desire, therefore, to call to your attention the fact that a large number of houses in New York City will be seriously injured by the proposed change, and further to suggest respectfully to your department that unless you are compelled to make this change by conditions with which we are not familiar, you give careful consideration to the possibilities of continuing the former practice."

U. S. BULLETINS IN BRIEF

Haiti Needs Matches—Russia Legs— Egypt Lamp Chimneys

Before the war, Germany supplied nearly all of the matches used in Haiti. Smaller quantities are available now, and retail prices have climbed four times as high as they were formerly. If American manufacturers can furnish a match similar to the German Union Augesburg safety match, they should obtain a satisfactory share of Haiti's trade.

A benzol plant has been established by the Sydney (Nova Scotia) Steel Mills, the product being converted into toluol and naphthalene.

As a result of reports of March 30, 1915, which were combined and published as Confidential Circular No. 5979 and Foreign Trade Opportunity No. 16149, the tobacco factory in St. Michaels, Azores, is buying all of its carbonate of potash in the United States, and has placed a trial order for nitrate of potash.

United States Consul General Lee J. Keena, Valparaiso, Chile, reports that the amount of sodium nitrate exported to this country during the first quarter of 1914 had a value of \$879,080. During the same period in 1915 no invoices were certified at the consulate covering shipments of nitrate.

Trade opportunities: An American consular officer in Russia cables that a reliable man desires catalogues, discounts and full information concerning artificial limbs and surgical instruments.

The commercial attache of the Department of Commerce in Chile reports that a man in his district desires to communicate with American firms who can print postal cards.

A New York export firm has an inquiry from clients in Egypt for lamp chimneys, and it is stated that prospective purchaser will give an order for 150,000 to 200,000 pieces if prices are satisfactory. The New York firm will give full details as to packing, and other requirements. Samples and full information should be submitted.

NEBRASKA PH. A. ELECTION

K. L. Kreizinger of Fremont is Selected for President

The Nebraska State Ph. A. at its thirty-fourth annual convention, held at Omaha, elected the following officers:

President, K. L. Kreizinger, Fremont; first vice president, J. E. O'Brien, Omaha; second vice president, W. E. Clayton, Grand Island; third vice president, J. C. Peterson, Pierce; fourth vice president, Turner Haynes, Omaha; fifth vice president, John C. Hoff, Wisner; secretary, J. G. McBride, University Place; treasurer, D. D. Adams, Nehawka.

A. V. Pease, Fairbury; J. E. O'Brien, Omaha, and R. A. Lyman, Lincoln, were designated as delegates to represent the association at the A. Ph. A. convention. Will Brookley, A. C. Adams and S. M. Torrance were nominated candidates for membership on the State Board of Examiners. F. H. Millener, J. Leyden White and F. W. Nitardy were elected honorary life members.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pareira Brava Rootlb.	.30	—	.36	Rhubarb—				Spirit Ammonia—				
Parsley Seedlb.	.31	—	.36	Powdered, extra tins. .lb.	.75	—	.90	Aromaticlb.	.50	—	.55	
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr.v. ea.			.40	Rochelle Saltlb.	.26½	—	.35	Ether, comp.lb.			1.75	
Pellitory Rootlb.	.40	—	.45	Rose Leaves, palelb.				Nitre, U.S.P.lb.	.47	—	.52	
Paris Greenlb.	.18	—	.25	Redlb.	2.25	—	2.40	Spirits Turpentine . . . gal.	.57	—	.62	
Pennyroyal, Herblb.	.20	—	.25	Rubidium Bromideoz.			1.75	Squawvine Rootlb.	.20	—	.25	
Pepper, black, clean sift .lb.	.18	—	.22	Iodide, 1 oz. v.lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Squill Root, whitelb.	.12	—	.14	
Whitelb.	.28	—	.32	Sabadilla Seedlb.	.30	—	.34	Stillingia Rootlb.	.18	—	.22	
Peppermint Herb, Germ. .lb.	.50	—	.55	Saffronlb.	5.00	—	5.50	Powderedlb.	.23	—	.30	
Leaves, pressed, oza. .lb.	.25	—	.30	Saffron Amer. (Safflower) .lb.	.85	—	.95	Stone Rootlb.	.20	—	.25	
Petrolatum, U.S.P. white. lb.			.15	Spanish, true Valencia .lb.	12.75	—	13.00	Storax, liquidlb.	.45	—	.48	
Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 8.00) oz.			.66	Saffrollb.	.35	—	.40	Stramonium Leaveslb.	.28	—	.34	
Phosphorus, Amorphous .lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Sage, Leaves, Italianlb.	.36	—	.40	Powderedlb.	.34	—	.39	
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure. .gr.	.05	—	.07	Domesticlb.	.38	—	.42	Pressed, oza.lb.	.36	—	.40	
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. .gr.	.05	—	.07	St. John's Breadlb.	.10	—	.12	Seedlb.	.20	—	.22	
Hydrochloridelb.	.03	—	.06	Salicinlb.	4.65	—	4.90	Powderedlb.	.25	—	.28	
Nitratelb.	.03	—	.06	Salollb.	2.50	—	3.25	Strontium Acetateoz.	.11	—	.15	
Pink Root, truelb.	.65	—	.70	Sandalwoodlb.	.20	—	.25	Bromidelb.	1.10	—	1.25	
Piperidineoz.			1.00	Groundlb.	.25	—	.30	Iodideoz.	.32	—	.37	
Piperinoz.	.55	—	.65	Sandarac, Gum, clean. .lb.	.32	—	.36	Lactateoz.	.12	—	.16	
Pitch, Burgundylb.	.08½	—	12½	Santoninoz.	5.00	—	6.00	Nitrate, drylb.	.22	—	.30	
Plaster, calcinedbbl.	1.50	—	2.25	Sarapilla Root, Hon. cut .lb.	.35	—	.60	Granular, C. P.lb.				
True, dentist's sifted. .bbl.			2.50	Mexican, cutlb.	.20	—	.25	Salicylatelb.	1.50	—	1.75	
Pleurisy Rootlb.	.30	—	.35	Powderedlb.	.26	—	.30	Strophanthus, Seed, brown .lb.	.65	—	.85	
Podophyllin (Resin) . . .lb.	3.10	—	3.25	Sassafras, Pithoz.	.18	—	.20	Greenlb.				
Poke Berrieslb.	.20	—	.22	Barklb.	.20	—	.25	Powderedlb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Rootlb.	.16	—	.22	Saw Palmetto Berries . .lb.	.18	—	.20	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8thoz.	1.60	—	1.70	
Powderedlb.	.20	—	.25	Scammony, Resinoz.	.25	—	.28	Alk. pow'd, 1-8 oz. v. oz.	1.15	—	1.25	
Poppy Headslb.	.45	—	.55	Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vialea.	3.00	—	3.30	Nitrate, 1-8 oz. v.oz.	1.55	—	1.65	
Seed, blue (Maw) . . .lb.	.18	—	.20	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. .ea.	.75	—	1.00	Sulphate, 1-8 oz. v.oz.	1.15	—	1.25	
Whitelb.	.20	—	.22	Senega Rootlb.	.55	—	.75	Sugar of Milk, powder. .lb.	.18	—	.22	
Potassa, Caustic, com . . .lb.	.50	—	.55	Seidlitz Mixturelb.	.22	—	.28	1 lb. cartonslb.	.20	—	.25	
White, stickslb.	.75	—	.80	Senna L'ves, Alexandria .lb.	.45	—	.65	Sulfonal, Bayeroz.			1.35	
Potassium Acetatelb.	.55	—	.60	Powderedlb.	.35	—	.40	L & Foz.	6.25	—	6.50	
Benzoateoz.	.15	—	.22	Tinnevally, selectlb.	.32	—	.36	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. .lb.	7.50	—	8.00	
Bichromatelb.	.27	—	.32	Serpentaria (Va. Snake r't) .lb.	.50	—	.55	Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P. .lb.				
Bicarbonatelb.	.35	—	.40	Silver, Chlorideoz.	.62	—	.68	Sulphur, Iodideoz.	.35	—	.40	
Bisulphate, cryst.lb.			.32	Cyanideoz.	1.00	—	1.04	Flowerslb.	.02½	—	.04	
C. P.lb.			.40	Nitrate, cryst.oz.	.38	—	.40	Lac., precipitatedlb.	.22	—	.25	
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar- tar), pure, powd. .lb.	.35	—	.38	Fused Conesoz.	.43	—	.45	Rolllb.	.02½	—	.04	
Bromidelb.	1.15	—	1.25	Stick (Lunar Caustic) .oz.	.44	—	.48	Washedlb.	.09	—	.12	
Carbonate (Pearl Ash) .lb.	.20	—	.25	Oxideoz.	1.05	—	1.10	Sunflower Seedslb.	.12	—	.16	
C. P.lb.	.40	—	.45	Simaruba, Bark of Root .lb.	.24	—	.30	Talcum, powderedlb.	.04	—	.06	
Refined (Sal Tartar) .lb.	.35	—	.42	Powderedlb.	.29	—	.34	Purifiedlb.	.16	—	.20	
Chloratelb.	.37	—	.42	Skunk Cabbagelb.	.20	—	.25	Tamarindskegs	2.80	—	3.00	
Powderedlb.	.38	—	.43	Snakeroot, Canadalb.	.40	—	.60	Tar Barbadosgal.	.60	—	.70	
Purified and gran. .lb.	.50	—	.55	Soap, Castile, greenlb.	.14	—	.16	No. Carolina, pt. cans. .doz.			.85	
Chloride, C. P.lb.	.25	—	.30	Mottled, genuinelb.	.15	—	.17	Tartar Emeticlb.	.60	—	.68	
Citratelb.	.75	—	.85	White, Cont'slb.	.16	—	.18	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car. .lb.	.50	—	.65	
Glycerophosphateoz.	.15	—	.25	Powderedlb.	.30	—	.35	Thymollb.	10.00	—	10.50	
Hypophosphitelb.	1.10	—	1.25	Soap Tree Bark, whole .lb.	.17	—	.20	Iodide, U. S. P.lb.	6.75	—	7.50	
Iodidelb.	3.20	—	3.80	Cutlb.	.22	—	.28	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra .lb.	2.35	—	2.50	
Lactophosphateoz.	.20	—	.24	Powderedlb.	.21	—	.25	Aleppo, No 1lb.	2.30	—	2.40	
Nitratelb.	.24	—	.29	Soda Ashlb.	.03	—	.05	Powderedlb.	1.90	—	2.35	
Powderedlb.	.25	—	.30	Caustic, purified, fused. .lb.	.25	—	.30	Turpentine, Chian, gen. . .oz.	.33	—	.38	
C. P.lb.	.35	—	.40	Sodium, Acetatelb.	.15	—	.34	Venicelb.	.50	—	.60	
Permanganatelb.	.90	—	1.00	Arsenatelb.	.20	—	.55	Artificiallb.	.15	—	.18	
Pure, powderedlb.	1.00	—	1.20	Arsenite, purelb.			.60	Uva Ursilb.	.15	—	.20	
Prussiate, redlb.	1.00	—	1.30	Benzoatelb.	2.90	—	3.30	Valerian Root, English . .lb.	.85	—	.90	
Yellowlb.	.75	—	.90	From True Benzoic A. .lb.				Powderedlb.	.95	—	1.00	
Salicylatelb.	.12	—	.15	Bicarbonatelb.	.02½	—	.05	Germanlb.	.30	—	.35	
Sulphate, powdered . . .lb.	.18	—	.20	C.P., powderedlb.	.10	—	.14	Powderedlb.	.35	—	.40	
C. P.lb.	.28	—	.32	Bichromatelb.	.18	—	.22	Vanillinoz.	.55	—	.60	
Sulphidelb.	.32	—	.40	Bitartratelb.	.80	—	.90	Veratrum Viride, Root. . .lb.	.15	—	.20	
Tartrate, Powdered (Sol- uble Tartar)lb.	.65	—	.75	Bromidelb.	1.10	—	1.20	Verdigris, pow'd, pure. . .lb.	.45	—	.50	
Prickly Ash Barklb.	.25	—	.30	Carbon (Sal Soda) 100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.50	Wahoo, Bark of Root . . .lb.	.45	—	.50	
Powderedlb.	.32	—	.37	C. P., cryst., U.S.P. . .lb.	.12	—	.18	Bark of Treelb.	.25	—	.35	
Berrieslb.	.20	—	.25	Dried, purifiedlb.	.16	—	.18	Wax Baylb.	.27	—	.31	
Pulsatilla Herblb.	1.45	—	1.65	Granulatedlb.	.02½	—	.04	Bees, yellowlb.	.45	—	.52	
Pumpkin Seedlb.	.20	—	.25	Chloratelb.	.22	—	.32	Whitelb.	.45	—	.65	
Quassia, raspedlb.	.08	—	.11	Chloride, C.P.lb.	.18	—	.20	Carnauba, No. 1lb.	.60	—	.65	
Powderedlb.	.15	—	.25	Cinnamateoz.	.28	—	.32	Japanlb.	.18	—	.23	
Quebracho Barklb.	.25	—	.30	Citratelb.	.70	—	.85	White Hellebore, Root . .lb.	.09	—	.14	
Quince Seedlb.	.85	—	1.00	Glycerophosphate, 75% .oz.	.16	—	.20	Powderedlb.	.15	—	.20	
Quinidine, Alk., cryst. .oz.	.65	—	.70	Hypophosphitelb.	.90	—	1.10	White Pine Barklb.	.15	—	.20	
Sulph.lb.	.45	—	.60	Hyposulphite, cryst. . .lb.	.04	—	.06	Wild Cherry Barklb.	.12	—	.16	
Quinine Alkaloidoz.	.58	—	.72	Kegs, 112 lbs.lb.	.02½	—	.03	Groundlb.	.14	—	.18	
Acetateoz.	.70	—	.72	Granularlb.	.02½	—	.06	Willow Bark, blacklb.	.18	—	.25	
Bimuriateoz.	.67	—	.69	Iodide (oz. 37—42) . . .lb.	4.40	—	4.65	Whitelb.				
Bisulphateoz.	.36	—	.38	Lactophosphateoz.	.14	—	.18	Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.gal.	.70	—	.80	
Carbolateoz.	.82	—	.84	Phosphate, cryst.lb.	.07	—	.10	Barrelsgal.	.55	—	.65	
Hydrochlorideoz.	.60	—	.65	Pure granulatedlb.	.08	—	.12	Wormseed (Chenopodium) .lb.	.16	—	.18	
Hydrobromideoz.	.62	—	.65	Recrystallizedlb.	.11	—	.13	Levant (Santonica)lb.	1.65	—	1.75	
Lactateoz.	.68	—	.72	Driedlb.	.22	—	.24	Wormwood, bulklb.	.20	—	.25	
Salicylateoz.	.61	—	.72	Phosphomolybdateoz.	.45	—	.50	Yerba Santalb.	.25	—	.30	
Sulphate, 100 oz. tinsoz.	.30	—	.31	Salicylatelb.	3.20	—	3.50	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots. .lb.	.28	—	.32	
5 oz. tinslb.	.35	—	.36	From Oil Winterg'n . .lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Bromidelb.	.40	—	.45	
1 oz. vialslb.	.40	—	.42	Silicate, drylb.	.12	—	.20	Chloride, fusedlb.	.30	—	.40	
Tannatelb.	.37	—	.40	Liquidlb.	.04	—	.08	Granulatedlb.	.30	—	.40	
Valeratelb.	.65	—	.67	Sulphate (Sal Glauber) .lb.	.03	—	.04	Medicinallb.				
Rape Seed, English . . .lb.	.12	—	.14	Pure cryst.lb.	.08	—	.10	Iodideoz.	.37	—	.40	
Germanlb.	.10	—	.12	Drylb.	.08	—	.12	Hypophosphiteoz.	.25	—	.30	
Red Saunderslb.			.10	Sulphidelb.	.35	—	.40	Lactophosphateoz.				
Resin, commonlb.	.04	—	.06	Sulphocarb (S'phenon) .lb.	.57	—	.70	Metallic, C. P.lb.	.35	—	.45	
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	.11	—	.16	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) . . .lb.	.23½	—	.27	Gram., free from As. . .lb.	.45	—	.60	
Powderedlb.			.16	Spearment Leaves, oza. .lb.	.34	—	.38	Oxide, American U.S.P. .lb.	.16	—	.22	
Resorcin, pure white . . .lb.	2.75	—	3.00	Spermaceti, cakeslb.	.36	—	.38	Eng. Hubback'slb.	.50	—	.55	
Rhubarb, Cantonlb.	.80	—	.90	Spikenard Rootlb.	.25	—	.35	Permanganateoz.	.45	—	.60	
Clippingslb.	.35	—	.45	Spruce Gumlb.	1.60	—	1.10	Phosphideoz.	.20	—	.25	
Powderedlb.	.60	—	.90	Extralb.	1.50	—	1.65	Salicylatelb.	.12	—	.14	
				Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. .lb.	.54	—	.69	Sulphate, crystalslb.	.08	—	.10	
								C. P.lb.	.15	—	.18	

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from June 30 to July 6, 1915, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACIDS— 8 csks. citric, Thos. Nevin, London. 4 csks. citric, Chas. L. Huisiking, London. 8 csks. citric, Com'l. Bank of Italy, Palermo. 20 csks. citric, J. D. Vaperia, Palermo. 8 csks. citric, Thos. Nevin, Palermo.	17,831 pcs. (4,669,000 kilos) (1 kilo = 2 1-5 lbs.), quebracho, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe.	50 bbls. codliver, Lanman & Kemp, St. Johns, N. F. 250 bbls. codliver, W. & S. Job Co., St. Johns, N. F.
AGAR AGAR— 11 bs., W. K. Jahn & Co., Yokohama. 10 bs., T. M. Duche & Co., Kobe.	FLOWERS— 1 cs. saffron, McKesson & Robbins, Bordeaux. 1 cs. saffron, P. E. Anderson & Co., Bordeaux.	78 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 100 cs. cassia, Mitsui & Co., Hongkong. 100 cs. essential, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong.
ALBUMEN— 60 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Shanghai. 31 cs., Olivier & Co., Shanghai. 82 cs., Stein, Hirsch & Co., Shanghai. 27 cs., W. K. Jahn & Co., Shanghai. 30 cs. dried, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Shanghai.	GUMS— 24 kegs aloe, Lanman & Kemp, London. 17 bgs. myrrh, W. H. Steiner & Son, London. 15 csks. sandarac, T. M. Duche & Co., London. 69 bgs. siftings, G. W. S. Patterson & Co., London. 14 bgs. karaya, McKesson & Robbins, London.	25 cs. aniseed, Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., Hongkong. 50 cs. cassia, Dodge & Olcott Co., Hongkong.
ANILINE— 10 drs. American Dyewood Co., Bordeaux.	23 cs. arabic, Simpson, Spence & Young, Genoa. 7 cs. aloe, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Curacao. 3,759 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Campeche. 102 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Campeche.	115 cs. essential, Dodwell & Co., Hongkong. 200 bbls. shirashine, Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe. 295 csks. vegetable, H. W. Peabody & Co., Shanghai.
AMMONIA— 250 bgs. sulphate, Parsens & Petit, Liverpool. 30 csks. carbonate, Stanley Jordon & Co., Liverpool.	502 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Laguna. 34 bgs. chicle, G. E. Glennie, Laguna. 231 bgs. chicle, G. Schaumann & Co., Vera Cruz.	120 cs. aniseed, Konig Bros., Hongkong. 60 cs. aniseed, Am. Exch. Nat'l. Bank, Hongkong. 10 octaves cottonseed, Mitsui & Co., Hankow.
AMMONIAC— 60 csks. sal., Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Liverpool.	20 bgs. chicle, Dietlin & Co., Vera Cruz.	24 csks. cottonseed, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hankow. 6 csks. seed oil, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hankow. 1,000 cs. camphor oil, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
BALSAMS— 10 cs. copaiba, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena. 25 cs. copaiba, Heilbron, Wolff & Co., Cartagena.	GLYCERIN— 30 drs., Marx & Rawolle, London. 30 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool.	OPIUM— 8 cs., J. W. Elwell & Co., London.
10 cs. copaiba, Antioquia Com'l. Corp., Cartagena. 41 cs. copaiba, C. E. Griffin, Puerto Colombia.	HERBS— 14 bgs., P. Ducas & Co., London.	OXIDES— 25 csks. iron, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.
14 bxs. copaiba, Meyer & Co., Maracaibo.	INDIGO— 11 chests, E. Fischer, London.	PEPPERMINT— 50 cs., G. J. M. Levitte, Bordeaux. 75 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Yokohama.
BARKS— 1 cs., Gravenhorst & Co., South Pacific. 50 bgs. cinnamon, J. Kisson & Co., London.	JUICES— 47 cs. pawpaw, Baring Bros. & Co., London. 75 cs. lime, S. P. Blackburn & Co., London. 300 cs. pineapple, Pin-apolo Co., Havana. 54 puncheons lime, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.	PERFUMERY— 7 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre. 3 cs., United Fruit Co., Havre. 25 cs., A. Bourgeois & Co., Havre. 27 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux. 9 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux.
5 bs. cochineal, Peek & Velsor, London. 39 bs. bark, 38 bs. siftings, Cohen & Co., Nassau.	7 puncheons lime, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston. 5 bbls. lime, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Barbados. 100 cs. lime, R. F. Downing & Co., London. 100 cs. lime, J. A. Hedley, Liverpool.	2 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux. 4 cs., Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux. 45 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux. 2 cs., B. E. Levy, Bordeaux. 8 cs., E. Utard & Co., Bordeaux. 7 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
BEANS— 27 cs. vanilla, Rene Moelhausen, Guadeloupe. 13 cs. vanilla, E. F. Darrell & Co., Guadeloupe.	LACTATE— 429 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.	PETROLEUM— 27,000 bbls. crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tampico. 15,000 bbls. fuel oil, in bulk, Penn Mexican Fuel Co., Tuxpam.
105 bgs. cocoa, R. Fabien & Co., Nipe. 14 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.	LEAVES— 9 bs. coca, Markt, Schaeffer & Co., South Pacific. 26 bs. senna, Centaur & Co., London.	25,000 bbls. crude oil, in bulk, Atlantic Rfg. Co., Tuxpam. 25,000 bbls. crude oil, in bulk, Standard Oil Co., Tuxpam.
4 cs. vanilla, Dietlin & Co., Vera Cruz. 29 cs. vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz.	LEECHES— 7 cs. bloodsuckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.	POTASH— 206 bgs. chlorate, R. K. Carter & Co., Vera Cruz.
2 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braedich, Vera Cruz. 33 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.	MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 1 bx. medicine, T. B. Hagen, Bergen. 9 csks. 18 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.	POWDERS— 48 cs. milk, Ambrosia Milk Corporation, Havre.
CAMPHOR— 60 cs., Mentholatum Co., Kobe. 100 cs. Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe. 50 cs., Stanley, Jordon & Co., Kobe.	1 cs. medicine, E. Fougere & Co., London. 2 cs. drugs, Gerhard & Hey, London. 1 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott, London. 5 pgs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux. 3 cs. drugs, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	ROOTS— 21 bs. ipecac, Hagemeyer Trading Co., Buenos Ayres. 16 bs. ipecac, Peek & Velsor, London. 6 bbls. arrow, Frame & Co., St. Lucia. 6 bs. sarsaparilla, M. V. Rodney, Kingston. 6 bgs. ipecac, Norwich Pharmacal Co., London.
CANTHARIDES— 3 cs., A. Stallman & Co., London.	MENTHOL— 25 cs. crystal, Fritzsche Bros., Kobe. 20 cs. crystal, Ayres, Bridges & Co., Kobe.	4 bgs. ipecac, De Lima, Cortissoz & Co., Cartagena. 19 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
CARDAMOMS— 26 cs., Archibald & Lewis Co., London.	OILS— 244 bbls. codliver, North Cape Corporation, Bergen. 50 bbls. 25 bbls. codliver, Scott & Bowne, Bergen.	4 cs. ipecac, Antioquia Com'l. Corp'n, Cartagena. 7 bgs. ipecac, Schutte, Bunemann & Co., Puerto Colombia.
CASEIN— 290 bgs., T. M. Duche & Co., Buenos Ayres.	39 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 2 drs. lavender, Fritzsche Bros., London. 190 cs. oil, American Trading Co., London. 3 cs. lime, Magbie, Withy & Reynard, Dominica.	25 bs. sarsaparilla, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
CHALK— 27 csks., P. E. Anderson & Co., London. 60 csks., P. E. Anderson & Co., Liverpool.	17 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 70 cs. olive, C. H. Arnold & Co., Bordeaux. 800 cs. olive, E. La Montagne's Sons, Bordeaux.	40 bs. sarsaparilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico. 30 bs. canagria, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Vera Cruz.
CHEMICAL PREP— 20 cs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bordeaux. 2 cs., E. H. Burr, Bordeaux. 16 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux. 8 csks., Import Chemical Co., Liverpool.	100 cs. olive, Caldwell Shipping Co., Genoa. 180 cs. olive, Italian Import Co., Genoa. 157 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa. 370 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa. 28 csks. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Rotterdam.	16 bgs. canagria, W. Benkert, Vera Cruz. 5 bs. saffron, J. J. Toledano & Co., Vera Cruz.
CHLOROFORM— 4 cs., Thos. Nevin, London.	28 csks. fusel, Maas & Waldstein, Rotterdam.	8 bs. saffron, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.
CREOSOTE— 4,100 tons, Federal Creosote Co., Birkenhead.	EXTRACTS— 31 csks. logwood, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.	SAFROL— 300 cs. Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
DIVI-DIVI— 70 bgs., J. J. Julio & Co., Monte Cristi.		
DRAGON'S BLOOD— 15 cs., W. H. Schieffelin & Co., London. 4 cs., Nat'l. Aniline & Chem. Co., London.		
ESSENCES— 1 cs. meat, E. Fougere & Co., London.		

Importations—Cont'd

SALTS—

50 cs. fruit, E. Fougere & Co., London.
1,680 sacks, common, W. A. Hazard & Co., Liverpool.

SEEDS—

20,509 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
8,770 bgs. linseed, Spencer, Kellogg & Co., Buenos Ayres.
46,425 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
50 sacks mustard, Taft Bros., London.
13,860 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., London.
10 bgs. mustard, Old & Wallace, London.
19 bgs. oil nut seeds, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
60,892 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
10,876 bgs. castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., London.
48 bgs. rapeseed, D. P. Cruikshank, Liverpool.

SOAP—

14 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London.

SODAS—

25 cs. caustic, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Liverpool.

SPICES—

1 bg. ginger, Isaac Brandon & Bros., Port Limon.
4 bbls. 25 bgs. ginger, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
50 bgs. pimento, 27 bgs. ginger, Park, Benzig & Co., Kingston.
1 bg. ginger, Frank de Mercado, Kingston.
100 bgs. pimento, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
2 bgs. pimento, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
53 bgs. 2 bbls. ginger, M. V. Rodney, Kingston.

20 bgs. 56 bgs. ginger, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
39 bgs. ginger, Lockery & Poor Spice Co., Kingston.
1,943 bgs. pepper, Jas. Kiscock & Co., London.
198 bgs. ginger, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Liverpool.
140 bgs. ginger, Thomson & Co., Yokohama.
150 cks. ginger, E. Rich & Co., Hongkong.
650 cs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Hongkong.
22 cs. cassia, Mitsui & Co., Hongkong.
117 cs. cassia, American Trading Co., Hongkong.

SPONGES—

3 cs. Gallagher & Ascher, London.
19 bs., Moses, Sons & Co., Turk's Island.
17 bs., Lanman & Kemp, Havana.
33 bs. sponges, 4 bs. refuse, A. Isaacs & Co., Havana.
40 bs. refuse, Simpson, Spence & Young, Nassau.
42 bs. sponge, 24 bs. refuse, Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau.
16 bs., A. Moses Sons & Co., Nassau.
10 bs., John H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau.
33 bs. sponge, 2 refuse, Nat'l. Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
6 bs. wool sponge, D. Davis & Co., Nassau.
36 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
373 bs. sponge, 39 bs. refuse, G. Amsinck & Co., Nassau.
103 bs. sponge, 12 bs. refuse, A. Moses & Co., Nassau.

SULPHATE—

30 cks. nickel, Furst Bros. & Co., Swansea.

TAR—

60 bbls. birch, G. Amsinck & Co., Archangel.

TARTAR—

180 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.

WATERS—

210 cs. mineral, M. Schrader, Havre.
2 cs. mineral, F. S. Whitwell, Havre.
50 cs. mineral, Brotherhood Wine Co., Havre.

150 cs. mineral, Batjer & Co., Havre.
20 bbls. mineral, Williams & Heunbert, London.
2,675 cs. mineral, Chas. Von Bruck, Rotterdam.

WAX—

3 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
5 bgs. bees, Schutte, Bunemann & Co., Macoris.
32 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Azua.
5 bgs. bees, Lawrence, Turnure & Co., Azua.
1 seroon bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Sanchez.
5 bgs. bees, Porcella, Vicini & Co., Sanchez.
1 bg. bees, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Sanchez.
2 seroons bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Sanchez.
1 bg. 4 bgs. bees, Yglesias Lobo & Co., Sanchez.
3 bgs. bees, J. E. Herrera, Samana.
5 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Samana.
7 seroons bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Monte Cristi.
4 seroons bees, F. Ricart & Co., Monte Cristi.
11 pgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo.
42 sks. 32 sks., Waldonado & Co., South Pacific.
1 cs. vegetable, F. D. Duerr & Co., South Pacific.
104 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
32 bgs. Gallagher & Ascher, Havana.
17 bgs., C. K. Turner & Co., Havana.
25 bbls. bees, Frank de Mercado, Kingston.
125 bgs. carnauba, Winter, Son & Co., Para.
705 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Para.
574 bgs. carnauba, Strahl & Pritsch, Para.
33 bgs. mineral, Lunham & Moore, London.
100 cs. vegetable, Rockhill & Victor, Kobe.
100 cs. vegetable, Bussan Kaisha, Kobe.
14 bgs. bees, D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico.
7 bgs. bees, H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico.
WOODS—
25 tons 30 tons bitterwood, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
77 bgs. sandalwood, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

Antimony Scarce and Price is High

Brokers Say No Stocks Have Come Recently From England or Germany—The History of the Metal.

When Basil Valentine, a monk of Erfurt, first extracted antimony from its ore it was still two years before Christopher Columbus should discover America, and the cloistered scholar could not have suspected that in 1915 chemical brokers of the United States would be scrambling for stocks of antimonial compounds.

Scrambling they are! Stocks are light; prices are sky-high; war has shoved up the value of the ore; Germany and England are filling no new American orders for the sulphuret. Germany could not ship the sulphuret if she would, and probably would not if she could. It is reported to be used in the manufacture of ammunition, especially of shrapnel. That is the reason, too, that England, our greatest source of supply, has put an embargo on exportations of this article.

One broker tells WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS that he has actually bought a few barrels of domestic manufacture, which have popped up now and then. One of his competitors says: "Nobody has undertaken the treatment of ore to produce sulphuret in this country. We have heard some of the rumors to the contrary, but have investigated them, and found it to be simply a case of empty talk—and, believe me, we know! A person who constructed a plant here could not get under way until July or August; he would have to arrange for advance orders and installation; and his ore would cost

around 35 or 36 cents. The end of the war, on the other hand, would throw prices back. We ourselves have 100 casks lying in a ship at Amsterdam—a ship which has not yet been sunk!"

A broker estimates the nominal price of antimony sulphuret around 75c for the crimson. He does not feel sure that the price will advance, but avers that stocks are light, and believes that the price will hold its own. Said another: "The market is almost bare. Undoubtedly prices will go up. We have refused 70 for crimson sulphuret. I should say the market is between 70 and 75."

Ore Comes From China

Antimony ore comes from China. The sulphuret comes in its greatest quantities from Great Britain and Germany, Britain furnishing more than her enemy. If we could develop plants for turning the crude form into sulphurets, we could get the ore from China by paying the price. It is difficult, or impossible, to get the sulphuret shipped here at any price.

The history of antimony is interesting. The name itself is said to be derived from *anti-monachos*, which, translated into Irish, means "forinst the monks." This antipathy was attributed to the metal because some preparation containing it had been fatal to several of the brotherhood, "notwithstanding"—as one commentator points out, registering surprise—"it had been observed that the same mixture had a fattening effect upon hogs, after purging them." The same commentator believes that a more probable derivation is that from *antimad*, the Arabic name for antimony. "The ancients," he says, "gave the name *stibium* to some compound of the ore, . . . which was without doubt the common ore of commerce, the sulphuret." This name, how-

ever, represents the metal itself in chemical terminology.

The sulphuret ore, which is of a lead-gray color, can be ground to a black powder. In this condition, it forms a pigment. Ancient ladies used this, it is said, to blacken their eyebrows.

American Deposits Undeveloped

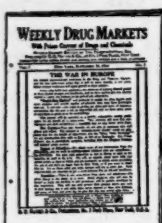
Frank L. Hess, writing in "Mineral Resources of the United States" for 1913, has this to say about production of antimony: "At the usual prices, antimony ores can not be worked profitably under the high labor costs prevailing in the mining regions of the United States unless the deposits are very large and advantageously situated. No deposits of antimony ores have been found in the United States which fulfill these conditions, and as a result practically all the antimony metal used here is imported from European and Japanese smelters, mostly from England. The ores for these smelters come largely from China, Mexico, France, and Austria."

NORTH CAROLINA PH. A. MEETS

The North Carolina State Ph. A., assembled in annual convention at Wrightsville beach, elected the following officers: President, E. L. Tarkenton, Wilson; first vice president, E. G. Birdsong, Raleigh; second vice president, G. A. Matton, High Point; third vice president, S. E. Welfare, Winston-Salem; secretary, J. G. Beard, Chapel Hill, re-elected; treasurer, G. E. Burwell, Charlotte; local secretary, D. A. Elvington, Wilmington.

The association went on record as favoring the Stevens bill and re-adopted last year's resolution that every member was to do his utmost to secure the passage of the measure by Congress.

Price List of the Era Publications



Weekly Drug Markets Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

An exclusive subscription publication without advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 year; Canada \$4.50, and Foreign Countries \$5.00 a year. Yearly subscription only, accepted.



The Pharmaceutical Era (Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.50 and to Foreign Countries \$2.00 a year.



The Soda Fountain (Established 1902)

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

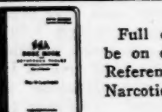
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